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A

TOUR

TO

CHELTENHAM ROYAL SPA;

OR,

A DISPLAY OF THE

County of Glouceſter.

PRICE 2S.

A

TOUR

TO THE

Royal Spa at Cheltenham;:

OR,

Glouceſterſhire Diſplayed.

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF CHELTENHAM,

IN ITS IMPROVED STATE;

ITS

MINERAL WATERS, PUBLIC WALKS, | AMUSEMENTS, ENVIRONS, &c.

THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF GLOUCESTER,

AND THE TOWNS OF

CIRENCESTER, TETBURY, | TEWKESBURY, FAIRFORD, &c.

A CORRECT ITINERARY FROM CHELTENHAM;

AND AN ACCOUNT OF

The Poſts to and from *Glouceſter* and *Cheltenham*.

The Whole interſperſed with Explanatory

Hiſtorical, Chronological, and Genealogical NOTES.

BY

SIMEON MOREAU, *M. C.* CHELTENHAM.

The Seventh Edition. To which is prefixed,

AN ACCOUNT OF

The ROYAL VISIT to *Cheltenham* in 1788.

BATH:

Printed for the AUTHOR, by R. CRUTTWELL;

And ſold by S. HARWARD, Cheltenham; C. DILLY, Poultry, London; and all other Bookſellers. 1793.

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1796.

PREFATORY ADDRESS.

FROM a remark, "That the generality of Prefaces are either not read, nor worth reading, or written with a deſign to prepoſſeſs the Reader in favour of the Work;" I ſhould not have addreſſed the Public, did not the nature of it require that I ſhould inform them, that the facts here offered to their notice are advanced on the authority of

Sir Robt. Atkyns,	*Gough,*	*Somner,*
Dr. Blair,	*Heming,*	*Spelman,*
Brompton,	*Hoveden,*	*Speed,*
Camden,	*Ogilby,*	*Tanner,*
Chambers,	*Percy,*	*Sir Wm. Temple,*
Collier,	*Rudder,*	*Tindal's Rapin,*
Collins,	*Rymer,*	*Dr. Truſler,*
Coke,	*Salmon,*	*Sir B. Whitelock,*
Dugdale,	*Sandford,*	*&c. &c.*
Gervaſe,	*Selden,*	

Beſides the learned Authors mentioned in the account of the Water; and ſeveral Manuſcript Informations, hiſtorical and medical, which I have been favoured with from different Friends; whereby the idea that Mineral Waters cannot be uſed without danger by perſons afflicted with Nervous Diſorders is confuted; the contrary proved; and the neceſſity of Warm Bathing (previous to

and

and while drinking them in all Rheumatic and Scorbutic caſes) particularly recommended.

The Roads in the Itinerary are laid down according to the lateſt Surveys, many from my own knowledge; and every other Information that could be thought of is inſerted, to render the whole not only a uſeful Pocket Guide to thoſe who wiſh to drink the Cheltenham Water on the ſpot, (the only certain way of reaping benefit from it) but of general Entertainment and Inſtruction, eſpecially to young Minds; as by a proper attention to the Notes, they may here acquire a knowledge of many of the moſt intereſting Hiſtorical Facts, as well as Political and Commercial Occurrences, in the Britiſh Hiſtory.

If, however, the candid reader ſhould perceive any errors in point of Chronology, &c. to have found their way into this book, a communication of them corrected (addreſſed to Mr. Cruttwell in Bath) will be thankfully attended to, by

S. MOREAU.

BATH, *May* 1, 1793.

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The Notes contain the Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh Navy, and of the Woollen and ſome other Manufactures and Arts in this Kingdom; Deſcent of the preſent Royal Family; beſides many of the principal Events in Engliſh Hiſtory.

Directions for placing the Plates.

The View from the Bridge to face the Title.
That from the Serpentine Walk, to face page 34.
The Plate of the Medal to face page 9.

ACCOUNT OF

The Royal Viſit

TO

CHELTENHAM SPA,

JULY 1788.

HIS MAJESTY having been adviſed by Sir George Baker to drink the Cheltenham water on the ſpot, Earl Fauconberg's houſe on Bay's-Hill was fitted up for the Royal reception; and on Saturday July 12th, 1788, about five in the afternoon, their Majeſties, accompanied by the Princeſs Royal, Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Elizabeth,

and attended by Lady Viſcounteſs Weymouth, the Hon. Col. Digby, and Col. Gwynne, arrived at this delightful ſpot; where they were received by the Earl and Counteſs of Courtown, who had been ſome time at Cheltenham previous to the intended viſit.

Every demonſtration of univerſal joy was ſhewn on the occaſion;—bells ringing, a general illumination, and muſic parading the ſtreets, were only the outward ſhew of the heartfelt ſatisfaction which the inhabitants experienced; by whom every poſſible meaſure was adopted and purſued to prevent any interruption of happineſs during the Royal reſidence at this place.

The next day their Majeſties and the Princeſſes attended divine ſervice in the pariſh-church, where three pews had, by command, been fitted up for them in a plain but neat manner. The ſervice was read by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, and the ſermon preached by the Right Reverend Dr. Halifax, Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter.

In the afternoon their Majeſties walked into the town, and viſited the rooms:—and the

the promenade at the Well would have been brilliant, had not the rain prevented it.

On Monday the 14th, his Majeſty began drinking the water, and was at the Well a little after ſix o'clock in the morning, which was afterwards his uſual hour.

After breakfaſt he rode out, attended by Col. Digby and Col. Gwynne, and ſo in general continued to do during his ſtay; occaſionally viſiting the places moſt worthy notice in the neighbourhood, among which were,

Sudley-Caſtle, the property of Lord Rivers
Oakley-Park, the ſeat of Earl Bathurſt
The Tunnel,* which unites the Severn with the Thames
Dowdeſwell
Southam
Birdlip
Painſwick
Hewlet's

* This ſubterraneous canal was opened for the paſſage of boats on the 22d of April 1789, when four barges laden with coals paſſed under Sapperton-Hill and Hayley-Wood, to Cirenceſter, from the Severn. A particular account of the proceſs in making this trunk is given in p. 142 et ſeq.

Charlton-Kings, the ſeat of Mr. Hunt
Sandiwell, Mrs. Tracey's
Rencomb, the Biſhop of Saliſbury's
Crome, the Earl of Coventry's
Matſon, Mr. Selwyn's
Tewkeſbury, and its environs, &c. &c.

July 24th, their Majeſties went to Glouceſter, and were received at the Biſhop's Palace, and there addreſſed by the Mayor and Corporation; and on Sunday the 27th they attended divine ſervice at the Cathedral.

Aug. 1ſt, His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived, on a viſit to their Majeſties, with whom in the evening he went to the play. A general illumination alſo took place on this occaſion. On the morrow the Royal Family went to Hartlebury Caſtle, the ſeat of the Right Reverend Dr. Hurd, Lord Biſhop of Worceſter; and after their return, his Royal Highneſs ſat off for London. The houſe he inhabited during his ſhort ſtay, was a Wooden Houſe, originally erected in the town, but removed entire to Bay's-Hill for his accommodation: it has been ſince brought back to a ſpot near the road, oppoſite Church-Mead.

July

July 30th, the Mayor, Recorder, and Corporation of Briſtol addreſſed his Majeſty; as did the Mayor, Town-Clerk, and Juſtices of Bath on Auguſt 5th: in the afternoon of which day their Majeſties and the Princeſſes ſat out for Worceſter, to be preſent at the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worceſter, Glouceſter, and Hereford, which began Auguſt 6th, and was on this occaſion more numerouſly attended than ever before was known; inſomuch, that notwithſtanding the extraordinary expences the Stewards were at to procure a fuller band than uſual, &c. they were enabled to make a ſaving of 500l. for the Charity. The Royal reſidence was at the Epiſcopal Palace, where his Majeſty received the Addreſs of the Corporation; and on Saturday returned to Cheltenham, and went in the evening to the play.

Thurſday Auguſt 14th, their Majeſties went to Hill-Houſe, the ſeat of Sir George Paul, bart. and to Woodcheſter-Park, the ſeat of Lord Ducie, where the whole proceſs of the woollen manufactory was ſhewn and explained to them. It is ſaid ſixty thouſand people were aſſembled at the above places, and on the road.

On Friday evening there was a very full drawing-room at the Well, previous to their Majeſties going the third time to the play; and at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, Auguſt 16th, their Majeſties quitted Cheltenham; when the Gentlemen being all drawn up on the parade before Byrch's Coffee-houſe to pay their ſilent reſpects on the occaſion, the two bands of muſic, that belonging to Lord Harington's regiment (which had been ſent here to play every evening during the promenade in the Walks*) and the town band, playing "GOD *ſave the King*," their Majeſties gave an additional mark of the very great condeſcenſion which they had ſhewn ever ſince their arrival; for proceeding only a foot-pace, while they paſſed the company, they moſt graciouſly bowed to them, and gave reaſon to think that the regret on their quitting the place was equally felt on all ſides. Every heart glowed with rapture as they paſſed; and all united in the general ſhout of

* Their Majeſties received thoſe of the Nobility who came to Cheltenham to pay their reſpects to them on the Walks.

"God

" God ſave the King!
" Long live the King!
" May the King live for ever!"

Indeed, nothing could have been more pleaſing than to behold a Sovereign, at nearly a hundred miles diſtant from the capital, enjoying the bleſſings of private life among his ſubjects, without a ſingle guard!—nor did he want any, for every one by his reſpect and affection for his perſon ſufficiently teſtified, that he was ready if needful to protect him.

The inhabitants of the county of Glouceſter, indeed, conſidering themſelves particularly and ſignally honoured by his Majeſty's reſidence at Cheltenham, unattended with the retinue of royalty, and repoſing the ſafety of his perſon in the love of his people; greatly favoured with witneſſing the truth of what fame had reported of the endearing condeſcenſions and engaging tenderneſs of his Majeſty, the Queen, and amiable Princeſſes; highly delighted with the opportunities of obſerving with their own eyes the example ſet by their Majeſties of conjugal felicity

felicity and domeſtick enjoyment; and ſupremely gratified with tracing the ſource of his Majeſty's juſt and mild government in the benignity of his royal diſpoſition; will ever feel, with the warmeſt ſatisfaction and moſt inexpreſſible joy, the impreſſions which theſe obſervations made on their affections.

Before his Majeſty's departure, he ordered a well to be ſunk near Lord Fauconberg's to procure a ſupply of freſh water for the houſe; but at the depth of about fifty-two feet a ſpring of mineral water was diſcovered, which proved on examination to be ſimilar to the old well. A pump was accordingly placed in it, and it was opened for the uſe of the company the beginning of September, and called *the King's Well*, and found to have the ſame effect with the other water, though ſome ſay rather ſtronger. As the water of this ſpring is very plentiful, there will never in future be wanting a ſufficient ſupply for any number of people that may reſort to this place.

THE

OF THE

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE is ſo called from Glouceſter, its capital, a handſome city, and Scire, a Saxon word, ſignifying a diviſion. The inhabitants of this county, and of Oxfordſhire, were called by the Romans Dobuni,* (from Duffen, deep or low; or Dofu, a fat ſoil) by which word was meant the inhabitants of the vale country; but as they increaſed and removed to the higher lands, being ſtill conſidered as the ſame people of the vale whence they came, ſo they re-

* The Dobuni, called alſo Bodunni by Dio, ſubmitted to the Romans under Plautius, anno 43, (eighty-five years after Julius Cæſar's firſt deſcent) at which time Cogidunus was their king. Oſtorius, (who anno 51, ſucceeded Plautius) in order to preſerve the Roman conqueſts on the Severn from the incurſions of the Silures, permitted him to keep poſſeſſion of the counties of Glouceſter and Oxford, and alſo added ſome other Belgic colonies to his government. This politic expedient ſucceeded to his wiſh, by fomenting diviſions among the Britons, and attaching a powerful Prince to his intereſt, which the worſt of circumſtances could not prevail on him to abandon.

N. B. Cæſar implies Emperor.——Kayſer in German is an Emperor.

tained the ſame name; but between the Severn and the Wye were ſeated part of the Silures, or inhabitants of South Wales. The Saxons at firſt gave the people of this county the name of Wicces, in Latin Wiccii, a German appellation, from their dwelling near a creek of the ſea; *wic* in that language denoting a creek. It was afterwards changed by them to Gleauceſtreſchire, from

Gleau—fair;

Ceſter—a fortified place; rather Caſtrum a camp;

Schire—(Saxon) a part cut off or divided from; whence the Engliſh word Shearing.

This county (which has three grand diviſions; the Coteſwold country, the Vale, and the Foreſt of Dean, hereafter deſcribed) lies in the Oxford Circuit, and is bounded on the N. W. by Herefordſhire, E. by Oxfordſhire and a ſmall part of Berkſhire, S. by Wiltſhire, W. by part of Somerſetſhire, the Briſtol Channel, and Monmouthſhire.

Its length from the pariſh of Clifford Chambers, near Stratford-upon-Avon, to Clifton on the Briſtol Avon, beyond the city of Briſtol, in a S. W. direction, is about 70 ſtatute miles. Its breadth from Lechlade, north-weſtward, to Preſton in Botloe hundred, about forty ſtatute miles. It is 200 miles in circumference; and contains about 1,100,000 acres, 28 hundreds, 3 boroughs,* 289 pariſhes, and 28 market-towns.

* Glouceſter, Tewkeſbury, and Cirenceſter.

A vaſt

A vaſt range of hills, covered with wood in many parts on the N. W. ſide adjoining to the vale, reaches from Campden on the borders of Warwickſhire and Worceſterſhire, to Lanſdown near Bath, through the county lengthwiſe, a little obliquely with the courſe of the Severn, dividing not very unequally the vale and the foreſt part of the county from the Coteſwold; and there is no poſſibility of paſſing directly from Oxfordſhire, Berkſhire, or Wiltſhire, into this vale, without deſcending one of the hills of this great chain, many of which take their names from the pariſhes in or near which they lie.

The turnpike-road

From London to Worceſter Through Oxford to Glouceſter	Leads down	Broadway-hill Crickley-hill & Dowdeſwell
Through Cirenceſter to Glouceſter		Birdlip-hill
Stow on the Wold to Tewkeſbury		Stanway-hill
Cirenceſter to Cheltenham		Windals-hill and Birdlip
London to Cheltenham		Dodſwell-hill
Bath to Glouceſter		Froceſter-hill
Oxford to Bath		Fryſon-hill
Oxford to Briſtol		Sodbury-hill
The eaſt part of the county to either of the paſſages over the Severn at Framilode or Newnham ——		Rodborough-hill
Cirenceſter to Wotton ——		Wotton-hill
—— to Durſley —		Durſley-hill
—— to Berkley ——		Stinchcombe-hill
And the great road from London to Briſtol —— ——		Togg-hill,

which is 13 miles from Chippenham, and 12½ from Briſtol.

By this road it is 116½ miles from London to Briſtol; through Bath 120 miles. Yet this laſt is the moſt travelled, both for the conveniency of paſſengers, &c. to Bath, and on account of the ſteepneſs of Togg-hill.

The further account of this ſhire, its produce, manufactures, trade, &c. as alſo of the principal places in it, and thoſe worth ſeeing at a convenient diſtance, will be found after that of Cheltenham; which I have endeavoured to give in as ſatisfactory, though conciſe a manner as poſſible.

CHELTENHAM,

CHELTENHAM, *formerly* CHILTENHAM, CHELTHAM, *and* CHINTENHAM.

LITTLE can be ſaid with certainty of the derivation of the name of this place: ſome ſay it is from a brook which riſes in the pariſh of Dowdeſwell, and takes its courſe on the ſouth-ſide of the town, the proper name of which brook they ſuppoſe to be Chilt; others again, that it may be taken from Chyic or Cylc, the Anglo-Saxon for clay; according to this acceptation it ſignifies a village or town of clay, perhaps ſo called from the ſoil in ſome parts of it; or the buildings being firſt made of earth or clay, before the Saxons had learnt the art of brick-making; and is the more credible, as there are people in Cheltenham who remember when there were very few brick houſes in it.

The following appears to be the moſt probable: *Chilt*, in the Saxon, ſignifies an *elevated place*, or *place riſing to an eminence*.

Ham, *Haam*, as alſo *Heym*, in the German, a *houſe* or *home*, a *monaſtery* or *minſter*, a *farm*, *city*, or *village*, and generally any place aſſigned for abode, and fit for ſhelter; particularly ſuch as is ſituated on the bend of a river, as this is on the Chilt. If by *ham* is meant a place of ſhelter, it may be the town under the riſing ground, or hills, and on the bend of the river.

If Cheltenham derives its name from the monaſtery mentioned by Tanner in his Notitia Monaſtica, p. 142, to have been here anno 803, (of which more at large in the account of the religious houſes in this county) it muſt have been ſituated on one of the elevated ſpots near the town.

The Chilt running hence through Bodington, four miles weſt of Cheltenham, and five ſouth of Tewkeſbury, on the turnpike-road between theſe two places, empties itſelf into the Severn at Wainload bridge, a mile below the Haw paſſage, 7 miles from Cheltenham, and 10 from its ſource.

This town lies in the hundred of the ſame name,

10 miles N. E. of the city of Glouceſter.
15 —— N. of Cirenceſter
41 —— from Oxford
9 —— from Tewkeſbury
39½ — from Hereford by Roſs
44 —— from ditto by Ledbury
34 —— from Monmouth
25 —— from Worceſter
46 —— from Briſtol
48 —— from Bath, [*it is only* 45 *the new road by Rodborough and Birdlip*]

and 100 miles almoſt due W. from London: from all which places there are turnpike-roads to it.

The pariſh ſtands in a ſandy vale, on the north ſide of a high ridge of hills, compoſed of ſoft white granulated rocks, that partly diſſolve in acids, lying on the town ſide quite bare; and conſiſts of five hamlets

hamlets beſides the town, placed at the S. W. extremity of the extenſive and delightful vale of Eveſholme or Eveſham, called Eſham. This diſtrict, being by way of diſtinction called the Vale of Glouceſter, from its vicinity to that city, is almoſt ſurrounded by the Coteſwold Hills, and by them defended from the chilling northern and eaſterly blaſts, to which it would otherwiſe be expoſed; ſo that few towns, if any in England, or elſewhere, can be ſaid to excel this in point of ſituation. It is in conſequence juſtly admired by all who frequent it, for the benefit of its Mineral Water,* the virtues of which ſurpaſs any other of its kind, perhaps in the world; and from the ſurpriſing cures wrought by it within theſe few years, is getting into the higheſt and moſt deſerved repute. As all that a noble, rich, nitrous water, with a fine healthy clear air, and dry ſituation, fitted for pleaſure and diverſion in the ſummer, can do, may be expected, and generally is found here.

The pariſh being large, (ten miles in compaſs) the ſoil is various; to the eaſtward a very looſe whitiſh ſand, weſtward a ſtrong clay, [chylc] ſouth a fine rich loam, and in other parts a mixture of loam and ſand.

The country hereabout produces wood in plenty for timber and fuel; and abounds with grain, pulſe, vegetables of all kinds remarkably good, cattle, poultry, and game. The water in the town is not ſo hard, nor ſo fully charged with calcarious earth,

* Of this more at large in another place.

as

as has been repreſented, being uſed for every common purpoſe; though, were it hard, the brook water might be had with very little trouble.

In Domeſday Book* this manor ſtands under the title of Terra Regis, and is thus recorded:

" King

* Domeſday Book (Saxon Domboc or Doomboc, or the Survey of England) is the moſt venerable record in the kingdom, ſo called, or Judgment Book, becauſe all perſons were included in it, and whoever was by this book recorded to be the lawful owner of any land, he was deemed ſo in all courts; and no proof or evidence might be admitted to the contrary. It was begun in 1081, and completed in 1086, by order of William the Conqueror, and is ſtill uſed to determine whether tenures are of ancient demeſne or not.—King Alfred, about the year 900, compoſed a book of the like nature, which was in ſome meaſure a pattern for this.

The *Pound* mentioned in this book, for reſerved rent, was the weight of a pound of ſilver of twelve ounces; the *Shilling*, twelve-pence, equal in weight to ſomething more than our three ſhillings. Thus the Norman Pound (or twenty ſuch ſhillings) was worth 3l. 2s. ſterling of our preſent money.

The Saxon Pound, forty-eight ſhillings, of five pence each. This penny was three times the weight of our ſilver penny, ſo the ſhilling was worth fifteen-pence of our money; and the pound forty-eight ſhillings, equal to 3l. 12s. ſterling.

There were no ſhillings coined in this kingdom till the year 1504, 19th Henry VII. The penny was the only current ſilver coin till the reign of King John, when the ſilver half and quarter penny were introduced. Edward III. 1553, began to coin larger pieces, which, from their ſize, were called groats. 4th Edward VI. 1551, crowns and half-crowns were firſt coined.

The

" King Edward (the Confeſſor) held Chintenham,—there were 8½ hides.

" Reinbald

The *Mark* was two-thirds of the pound of ſilver, or twice the value of a pound ſterling.

According to Sir Robert Atkyns, the true method of calculating what proportion the value of ſilver, at the time of the ſurvey, bore to its preſent value, is according to the rate of neceſſaries on which we ſubſiſt. Thus, taking wheat corn as the moſt neceſſary, its value in ſeveral ages will ſerve as an eſtimate. A buſhel of wheat, ſoon after the Norman Conqueſt, was ſold for 1d. or 3d. ſterling. Now, if we value the buſhel, on an average, at 4s. or forty-eight pence ſterling, it is ſixteen times dearer than ſix or ſeven hundred years ago. Hence we may conclude, that a man might in thoſe days live as well on 20s. a year of our money, as on 16l. a year now; and 2l. of their money would buy as much wheat as 96l. ſterling, when wheat is 4s. a buſhel; and ſo in proportion.

The firſt aſſize of bread, proclaimed throughout the kingdom, was in 1202, 3d John, who firſt ſettled the rates and meaſures for wine, bread, cloth, and ſuch neceſſaries.

Some explanations of the terms uſed in Domeſday-Book.

VILLEINS. This tenure was inſtituted by William the Conqueror; Villenage was of two ſorts:—

1ſt. Pure Villenage, or a ſtate of ſervitude, which ſome were ſubject to from their birth, and from whom uncertain and indeterminate ſervice was due to the Lord. The ſucceſſors to theſe Bond-men or Villeins, are the Copyholders; who, though time has dealt favourably with them in other reſpects, yet they ſtill retain one mark of their original ſervitude: for as of old the former were not reckoned as members of the Commonwealth, but part and parcel of the owner's ſubſtance, ſo were they therefore excluded from any

" Reinbald* held 1½ hide, which belongs to the Abbey of Tewkeſbury. There were three plough

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any ſhare in the legiſlature, and their ſucceſſors ſtill continue without any right to vote at elections by virtue of their copyholds.

2dly. Villenage by tenure; by which the tenant was bound to perform certain ſervices agreed upon between him and his lord; ſuch as ploughing his ground, reaping his corn, &c. and is ſuppoſed to be the ſort here mentioned.

BORDARS. Bordarii were ſuch as held a cottage, or ſome ſmall parcel of land, on condition of ſupplying the Lord with poultry, eggs, and other ſmall proviſions for his board and entertainment; hence ſuch tenures were formerly called Board Lands, now Demeſnes. Some lands in the pariſh of Fulham, and elſewhere, are ſtill held of the Biſhop of London by this ſervice; the tenants paying 6d. per acre, in lieu of finding proviſions for their Lord's table.

SERVI. Servi and Ancillæ, men and women ſervants, were pure villeins, living under the arbitrary diſcretion of the lord, and received their wages accordingly.

LIBERI HOMINES—might diſpoſe of their eſtates without leave of their lords.

RADCHENISTRES. Expreſſed in Domboc Free-Men.

SOCHIS or SOCHMANNE. A certain number of Free Socmen appears to have been neceſſary to every Lord of a Manor, for holding the pleas of the Manor Court; which the Saxons called Soke or Soc, ſignifying a franchiſe, or juriſdiction to which a franchiſe was annexed. Hence ſome derive the terms Socmen and Socage.

COLIBERTI. Men who held in free ſocage, whom we ſometimes meet with under the names of Conditionales and Coloni, from a corruption of which laſt word that of Clown is ſuppoſed to be derived.

HIDE.

plough tillages in demeſne, and twenty villeins, and ten bordars, and ſeven ſervi, with eighteen plough tillages. There are two mills of 11s. 3d.

" King William's Steward added to this manor two bordars, and four villeins, and three mills, of which two are the King's, and the third the ſteward's; and there is one plough-tillage more. In the time of King Edward it paid 9l. 5s. and 3000 loaves for the King's dogs. It now (reign of William the Conqueror) pays 20l. and 20 cows, and 20 hogs, and 16s. in lieu of bread."

HIDE. In ancient cuſtoms a quantity of land, conſiſting of as much as could be tilled with a ſingle plough. Bede calls it Familiæ, or a ſufficient quantity for the ordinary uſe of one family. Compton ſays it contains 100 acres, and that eight hides made a Knight's fee. In ancient manuſcripts it is fixed at 120 acres; though Sir Edward Coke notes, that a Knight's Fee, a Hide, or Plough Land, a Yard Land, or an Oxgang of Land, do not contain any determinate number of acres.

William of Malmſbury ſays, 1 Yard-land contains 24 acres; 1 Hide, 4 yard lands, or 96 acres; 1 Knight's Fee, 5 hides, or 480 acres; others ſay 12 hides.

Virgata Terra, or Virga, (yard-land) differs much according to the place; at Wimbledon in Surry, it is only 15 acres, but in other counties 20, 24, 30, and in ſome 40 and 45 acres.

* Reinbald, or Rumbald, was Dean of the Collegiate Church of Cirenceſter, and in 1065, 23d of Edward the Confeſſor, Chancellor of England, and ſet his hand as a witneſs, ſubſcribing himſelf ſuch, to the Charter of Privileges granted by that King to the Abbey of Weſtminſter. Rumbald lies buried in the body of the church of Cirenceſter, with an inſcription on his grave-ſtone, " Rumbald lies here."

OWNERS

OWNERS OF CHELTENHAM.

THE town of Cheltenham* was in the reign of William the Conqueror veſted in the Crown, but belonged to Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, 1ſt of King John, 1199, with whom he exchanged it for other lands.

3d Henry III. 1219, the manor and hundred were granted to William Long Eſpee, (Longſword, a natural ſon of Henry II. by Fair Roſamond) who became Earl of Saliſbury in right of his wife Elizabeth, only daughter to William, ſon of Patrick d'Eurieux, firſt Earl of Saliſbury.

In the 7th of ſame reign he leaſed the benefit of the markets, fairs, and hundreds of Cheltenham to the inhabitants of the town; which leaſe was renewed at a certain reſerved rent three years after.

Said William dying poſſeſſed of it, 10th Henry III. 1226, was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who had his eſtates ſeized for going out of the kingdom without leave from the King, and in 1250 was ſlain by the Saracens: his only ſon dying an infant, the title became extinct, and fell to the crown.

27th Henry III. 1243, the manor of Cheltham was granted in dower to his Queen Eleanor, daughter to the Earl of Provence in France; and according to the records, the Biſhop of Hereford appears to have been ſeized of it in the third of

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* It was an ancient demeſne, and enjoyed great privileges.

ſaid

ſaid reign; in the 36th of which, 1252, the Abbey of Fiſchamp in Normandy became poſſeſſed of the manors of Cheltenham and Sclaugtre, and the hundreds of Cheltenham and Salemanſberrie, with free warren, by purchaſe and exchange of lands in Winchelſea and Rye in Suſſex; and their right to thoſe and other great privileges which they enjoyed therein, was allowed 15th Edward I. 1287; who, three years after, granted them his licence to ſell thoſe manors and hundreds.

2d Edward, 1309, John Limel died ſeized of this manor, which it is apprehended he held by leaſe only.

It afterwards belonged to the priory of Montbury, an alien monaſtery in Normandy; but the lands of all alien monaſteries being veſted in the crown by act of parliament 1415, 2d Henry III. the manor and hundred of Cheltenham were granted to the nunnery of Sion in Middleſex. Maud the abbeſs, to confirm her title, 1444, 22d Henry VI. levied a fine thereof, and received a fuller confirmation of it, 1461, 1ſt Edward IV.

In the fourth year of ſame reign, 1465, Sir Maurice Berkeley, (brother to James the 5th Lord Berkeley) who in 1460 was ſeized of the caſtle and manor of Beverſton* in this county, held this

* Beverſton Caſtle, one mile N. E. of Tetbury, is ſaid to have been built in the reign of Edward III. by Thomas Earl of Berkeley, (but was only repaired at that time) out of the ranſom of the priſoners he took at the battle of Poictiers, under Edward the Black Prince.

manor, &c. alſo by leaſe, it is ſuppoſed, from the Abbeſs of Sion, as that nunnery was poſſeſſed of it at the time of its diſſolution,* in the general ſweep made by Henry VIII. 1540, when it came to the crown, and ſo continued till 1608, 5th James I. when it was granted to Wm. Dutton,† eſq; and from him has deſcended to James Dutton, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor, who May 11, 1784, was created an Engliſh Peer by the title of Lord Shireborne, and before his creation was one of the repreſentatives of the county of Glouceſter in parliament, as many of his anceſtors had been. He is the 23d in lineal deſcent from Hudart, or Odart, the Norman, (who, with his five brothers, Nigel and four others, came over at the time of the conqueſt, 1066, with Hugh Lupus‡ Earl of Cheſter) and

* At that time the annual revenues of the abbey of Sion amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11¾d. and the King delighted ſo much in the ſituation, that he kept it to himſelf. Queen Mary ſettled Nuns in it again, but they were expelled firſt of Queen Elizabeth, with permiſſion to carry their treaſure along with them. It now belongs to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, by marriage of his father with the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Hertford, afterwards 7th Duke of Somerſet, who gave it to her. To him it came from his father Charles the 6th Duke, who married Lady Elizabeth Percy, ſole daughter and heireſs to Joceline Percy the 11th and laſt Earl of Northumberland, to whoſe grandfather Henry it had been granted by King James I.

† Son of Thomas Dutton, eſq; who in 1553 purchaſed the manor, with the rectory and advowſon of Shireborne, of Sir Chriſtopher Alleyn.

‡ Hugh Lupus, ſon of Emma, (ſiſter to William the Conqueror, by his mother Arlet's marriage with Herlaine, a Norman

and 8th from Thomas Dutton, who firſt purchaſed in Glouceſterſhire, two hundred and fifty years ago.*

Norman gentleman) by the Count of Auranches, was by his uncle the Conqueror, 1070, (by the advice of his council) placed at Cheſter, as being a valiant ſoldier, and proper perſon to reſtrain the Welch; and had all Cheſhire, except what belonged to the biſhops, which was not much, given to him and his heirs for ever, with the title and earldom of Cheſter, to hold it as freely by the ſword as he (William) did the kingdom of England. That is, he was to exerciſe as abſolute an authority over the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants of that county, as the King did over the reſt of the kingdom; thus conſtituting him a Count Palatine, or officer inveſted with ſuperior power to repel invaſions. He was the firſt hereditary Earl, and exerciſed ſovereign authority over it 40 years, and during that time created 8 barons. Beſides which, he had a grant of 24 manors in other counties, of which ſix in Glouceſterſhire. This Hugh ſeated Hudart or Odart, at Duntone, near Weaverham, in Cheſhire; whence his deſcendants took the ſurname De Duntune or Dutton; and where, for ſingular ſervices rendered Ranulph, ſixth Earl of Cheſter, in obliging the Welch under Llewellyn (who had beſieged him in Rothlain, or Rhudland Caſtle, in Flintſhire, built by Earl Hugh's nephew Robert de Rhudland) to retreat, he further granted this family very great privileges, which being of an extraordinary nature, I ſhall here give ſome account of.——It was on Midſummer-day, the principal fair at Cheſter, when the news came that the caſtle was inveſted, and ſuccour demanded of Roger de Laci, conſtable of Cheſter; he immediately diſpatched Ralph Dutton, who gathering together the rude multitude, and amongſt them a great number of fidlers, arrived in time to deliver the Earl from his danger. In reward for which ſervice, a charter for the government and regulating of all the fidlers within the county of Cheſter, was granted to him and

Shireborne (or Sherborne) houſe, his Lordſhip's ſeat, ſituated in the pariſh of the ſame name, is about 18 miles from Cheltenham, and 3 beyond Northleach, on the left between that place and Burford, and is viſible from the road.

Of

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and his heirs. And yearly on Midſummer-day, all the fidlers and minſtrels of the county attend the heir of ſaid Ralph Dutton, or his ſteward, from his lodging to the church, one going before with the ſurcoat of the arms of Dutton, and the fidlers walking two by two, playing on their inſtruments. Service ended, they proceed in the ſame order to the court-houſe, where laws and ordinances are eſtabliſhed for their better government, and penalties are inflicted on the tranſgreſſors:—a juriſdiction, which the ſtatute 39th Elizabeth, for puniſhing rogues, vagabonds, &c. and that of 1ſt James I. for the ſame purpoſe, have provided eſpecially againſt interfering with or prejudicing.

Odart's ſword (ſays Mr. Rudder) is ſtill carefully preſerved in the Dutton family, having paſſed over from heir to heir as an heirloom accruing with the houſe to the next heir.—The title of Earl of Cheſter became extinct in Earl Hugh's family 1237, 21ſt Henry III. by the death of John le Scot, ſiſter's ſon to Renulph, who made the above grant, and fell to the crown; and was by Henry III. firſt granted to his ſecond ſon Edmund, (who was alſo Earl of Leiceſter and Derby) but revoked and given to his eldeſt, afterwards King Edward I. and the title has ever ſince been annexed to thoſe of the Prince of Wales. His ſon Edward II. was the firſt Engliſh Prince the Welch acknowledged; he was born among them, April 25, 1384, at Caernarvon Caſtle. The title of Earl at firſt deſcended to heirs general, but from the time of Edward I. they have been uſually limited to heirs male. Thoſe who were then made Earls were frequently of the blood royal, and for this reaſon our monarchs call them in all public writings, *Our moſt Dear Couſin.* This

was

Of the other eſtates records ſhew, that John Cheltenham died ſeized of lands in Cheltenham, near Arle, 23d Edward III. 1360.

At the diſſolution of the abbey of Cirenceſter, they were owners of a mill and other lands in Chelt; which, 3d Elizabeth, were granted to Peter Oſborn, and were probably thoſe ſaid to be held by Reimbald, or the two plough tillages which occur afterwards. There was a court of pleas, called the Three-weeks Court, held by the ſteward of the manor, for the recovery of debts of any amount, but has long been diſuſed.

By an act of Parliament 1ſt Charles I. 1625, it is enacted, that the deſcent of the cuſtomary lands ſhall thenceforth be in fee-ſimple, according to the rules of common law, ſaving only, that if any copy-holder of the ſaid manor ſhall die without iſſue male, having daughters, the eldeſt daughter ſhall inherit ſolely, as the eldeſt ſon ought to do, by the courſe of the common law; and that if any of the ſaid cuſtomary lands or tenements ought, according to ſuch courſe, to deſcend to any ſiſters, aunts, or female couſins; then, and in every ſuch caſe, the elders of ſuch denomination ſhall inherit the ſame lands or tenements ſolely.

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was the greateſt dignity in England for above 300 years, till Edward III. 1336, created his ſon Duke of Cornwall.

* Notwithſtanding this account of the grant to the Dutton family in 1608, as mentioned in the Cheltenham Guide, it appears that Charles I. was Lord of it when Prince of Wales.

There are five hamlets in this pariſh, beſides the town, viz. Arle, Alſton, Weſtal, Naunton, and Sandford.

Arle.—One mile from the town, down an eaſy deſcent, on the ſouth ſide of the road to the left, is a ſpring of purging water, riſing perpendicular in the middle of a ditch filled up with ſedge and weeds, where the common water oozes, runs into, and mixes with it; therefore no juſt eſtimate can be made of the quantity of its fixed parts, though according to Dr. Short it contains nitre and alcaline earth. The ſalt is full as bitter and purging as that of the Hyde, near Preſtbury; but the water is neither ſo clear, pleaſant, nor briſk, as the other, becauſe of its mixture with the ditch water. The ſalt is not calcarious, and is the ſame with Aſtrope both in colour and cryſtals.*

Arle-Court anciently belonged to a family that took its name from this place, from whom it came to Robert Grevil, by marriage with one of the daughters and coheireſſes of John Arles, and by marriage of a female heir of the ſaid Grevil into the Lyggon family; and in like manner to Sir Fleetwood Dormer, who married Catherine daughter of John Lyggon, who was only ſon to

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* Dr. Fothergill, in his Experimental Enquiry into the nature of the Cheltenham Water, ſays, this ſpring was opened for his inſpection, and proved to be nearly of the ſame temperature as that of the ſpa, though expoſed to the air. It ſtrikes purple with galls, and depoſits a rich ochrey ſediment; but his time would not admit of further experiments.

Richard

Richard Lyggon, of Maddersfield in Worceſterſhire, by his ſecond wife Margaret, daughter of John Talbot, eſq; of the Shrewſbury family. Judge Dormer was the proprietor of this eſtate ſome time ſince the beginning of the preſent century, and was ſucceeded by the late Mrs. Catherine Dormer. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Right Hon. Earl of Hardwicke. This hamlet has a tythingman.

Alſton. Of which there is nothing worthy obſervation, but that it has a tithingman diſtinct from the other hamlets.

Weſtal. Thomas Phillips was ſeiſed of Cheltenham Arle, Arle Weſton, and Hardhurſt, 6th Edward IV. 1467.

Naunton—from *nant*, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies a valley, and ſometimes a brook. A fine of lands was levied

By Francis Grevil, 3d Edward VI. 1550, in Naunton and Cheltenham, to the uſe of Thomas Barret and John Willis;

By Sir Henry Capel, and Ann his wife, 3d Mary, 1556, in Naunton and Alſton, to John Ilk and Richard Horwood.

Sandford;—ſo called from the ſandy ſoil, and the ford over the brook. Thomas and Philippa Dingley were ſeized of this manor of Sandford and of lands in Cheltenham. George Barret married their only daughter Elizabeth, who jointly ſued out livery of thoſe lands 9th Henry VIII. 1518.

One tithingman ſerves for the laſt three hamlets.

In

In the centre of the town ſtands the church of Cheltenham, a handſome old building, in form of a croſs, due N. E. and S. W. Its high and elegant octagonal ſpire (lately repaired and pointed) adds greatly to the beauty of proſpect from many parts of the ſurrounding hills, and has a good ring of eight bells. It is in the deanry of Winchcomb, an impropriation* which formerly belonged to the nunnery of Sion, but immediately before the diſſolution of monaſteries, to the abbey of Cirenceſter; 7th James I. 1610, to Sir William Rider; and is now the property of the Earl of Eſſex, in leaſe to Mr. Matthews.

The tithes (a portion of which belonged to the nunnery of Uſk in Monmouthſhire) were, 22d Elizabeth 1580, granted to John Fernham.

The rectory, though valued at 200l. is ſuppoſed to be worth 600l. per annum; yet the ſtipend to the officiating miniſter is not more than 40l. beſides ſurplice-fees, and is held under the following peculiar tenure:—he muſt be a Fellow of Jeſus College, Oxford, and with two others recommended

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* Impropriations are ſuch livings as at the diſſolution of monaſteries were diſpoſed of to the beſt bidders, or the greateſt favourites, and ſo became lay property. Of about 10,000 churches and chapels now in England, 3835 (upwards of one third) are impropriations.

Appropriations are ſuch as were appointed to the erecting or augmenting of ſome biſhoprick, deanry, or religious foundation.

to

to the heir of Sir Baptiſt Hicks,* anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Gainſborough, who chooſes one and preſents him to the Biſhop. By an agreement between the college and Sir Baptiſt, (from whom they derive their title to recommend) the incumbent cannot hold his appointment longer than ſix years, unleſs re-elected as above, which has generally happened. In addition to this ſmall ſtipend, a lecture on Sunday afternoon is ſupported by the inhabitants, and by a ſubſcription from the nobility and others, which it is hoped will be liberally continued to the incumbent, in conſideration alſo of Morning Prayer being read daily from the firſt week in June to Michaelmas.

There was formerly a chantry in this church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is now fallen to decay.

The church-yard is one of the moſt beautiful in England, extending from E. to W. about 300 feet, and rendered particularly agreeable by its walks being ſhaded with double rows of lime-trees, which ſurround and croſs it. At the S. W. gate a neat gravel walk leads to the Church-mead, and through

* He built the Seſſions-Houſe in St. John's-ſtreet, London, called Hicks's-Hall; and 1629, 4th Charles I. was created Baron Hicks, of Ilmington, and Viſcount Campden, with remainder, in default of iſſue male, to Lord Noel, who married his eldeſt daughter Juliana; from whom the preſent Earl of Gainſborough is deſcended, and enjoys the above titles among others, with the manor of Campden in this county, 20 miles N. E. from Glouceſter.

this

this another to the Chelt, over which a ſlight draw-bridge is thrown to form a paſſage to the publick walks, ſaid to have been planned by Norborne Berkeley, the late Lord Bottetourt. The original deſign was to have continued the grand walk to the church, if the proprietor of a ſmall piece of ground facing the draw-bridge could have been prevailed on to part with it. Many indeed think its preſent ſtate more beautiful than ſuch a length of walk, as it now cannot be ſeen till at the bridge; the effect it then has is not eaſily to be imagined by thoſe who have not been on the ſpot. The church ſpire, riſing in the centre of the walk, forms a very pleaſing point of view from the well; on the ſide oppoſite to which a handſome dial with a minute hand is fixed, to the great ſatisfaction of the company, who had frequently expreſſed a deſire to have one.

The lower or grand walk is about 20 feet wide, and ſo ſhaded by an uniform plantation of tall ſtrait elms, at the diſtance of 12 feet aſunder, as to prevent any inconvenience from the ſun in the hotteſt weather, and is fenced by a quickſet.

The following exact meaſurement of the walks, &c. was taken for the Author, by a very ingenious ſurveyor:

	Feet.
From the N. E. to the S. W. gate of the Church-yard — — — —	303
From the S. W. to the Church-mead gate —	318
From the Church-mead gate to the lower gate	570
Acroſs the brook to the Walk gate ——	79

From

	Feet.
From ſaid gate to the Pump-yard, (the grand walk)	597
The Pump-yard ſquares — — —	32
From the Pump-yard to the Serpentine walk -	312
The Serpentine Walk — — ——	513

The Long Room, 66 feet by 23 feet 6.

[Two views of the Walks, painted by Mr. Hewſon, and engraved by Mr. Bonnor in his beſt ſtile, are to be had of the venders of this book, being of a ſize to bind up with it.]

The gradual elevation of the ground from the Chelt to the gate at the entrance of the Serpentine walk, though almoſt imperceptible, is 33 feet 2 inches.

The walk immediately above the well is equally ſhaded by a ſimilar plantation of limes; and the uppermoſt has a graſs plot in the centre, with young elms on each ſide, and a ſerpentine gravel walk round it, which has in general been thought not of ſufficient breadth, and is the only fault that can be found in this ſpot—the tout enſemble of which is not to be equalled throughout the kingdom, if elſewhere.

The Rev. Dr. Walter has built a pictureſque houſe, which is called the *Grove Cottage*, forming a a pleaſing termination of the walks.

In 1781, Mr. Skillicorne built a manſion for the Earl of Fauconberg, at the diſtance of two fields weſt of the ſpring, on an eminence, commanding an extenſive and beautiful proſpect; where their Majeſties reſided during their viſit to Cheltenham; ſince

ſince which conſiderable additions have been made thereto. It is called *Bay's-Hill Lodge.*

On the eaſt ſide of the Pump-ſquare is the Long Room, built in 1775 at the joint expence of Mr. Skillicorne the ground landlord, and Mr. Miller the preſent renter of the Spa, for the accommodation of the company while drinking the water, and for public breakfaſts, during the ſeaſon, from May to October; and is generally reckoned the beſt pump-room in England.*

On the weſt ſide is the Old Pump-Room, now fitted up as a Reading-Room by Mr. Harward. Over it is a billiard-table, which, though ſmall, is not a bad one; and if kept in proper order, with a marker to attend, would anſwer the trifling expence the proprietor might be at to accommodate the company. The other part of this building is for the pumper, and a warehouſe for packing the bottled water; where the ſalts extracted from it are ſold.

In the town are an hoſpital and free-ſchool, both founded in the year 1574, by Richard Pates, eſq;† The

* In 1787, there was a company here by the middle of April, and many remained 'till November; the longeſt ſeaſon of any watering-place in England: ſome years back it laſted only from Old Midſummer-day 'till the ſecond week in September, and from 2 to 300 viſitors in that time was thought a good ſeaſon.

† Richard Pates, eſq; was recorder of Glouceſter in 1556, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth's charter, 1561. He repreſented

The hoſpital is for three men and three women, with an allowance of twelve-pence weekly, four-pence quarterly, and ſixteen ſhillings to be laid out yearly for a coat or gown for each of them. They have alſo donations from other benefactors.

The free-ſchool is endowed with 16l. a year for the maſter, a houſe for his reſidence, and 4l. a year for an uſher. The preſent maſter is the Rev. Mr. Fowler, who takes young gentlemen to lodge and board, beſides the day ſcholars.

The lands aſſigned by Mr. Pates for the ſupport of theſe pious foundations, were long ſince ſaid to be worth 60l. per annum. Towards the further maintenance of this charity, ſome ſmall tenements in Cheltenham have likewiſe been allotted by Geo. Townſend, eſq; of Lincoln's-Inn; who, by will, A. D. 1683, left 10l. a year, as an allowance to an

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repreſented that city in five Parliaments, and was commiſſioned by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. to take a ſurvey of all religious foundations in Glouceſter, Briſtol, &c. then ſuppreſſed, and the lands belonging to them annexed to the crown; and with Thomas Chamberlayne, eſq; purchaſed of King Edward many of thoſe lands in Glouceſter and elſewhere. He was buried in 1588, near the ſouth wall of the ſouth croſs aile of the cathedral in Glouceſter; where there is a monument erected to his memory, which has of late years been repaired by Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, to which he gave the nomination of the maſter and uſher of the ſchool at Cheltenham, ſubject to the approbation of the Biſhop of the dioceſe: and the College, as governors, have added 5l. per annum to the ſum he left for the ſupport of the ſchool.

exhibitioner, to go from hence to Pembroke-college for eight years.

He founded and endowed another ſchool for the children of the poorer inhabitants, with 4l. per annum to the maſter for teaching ſuch as are entitled to the charity to read; and moreover left 5l. per annum for apprenticing out lads in this pariſh; to the poor of which Mr. John Walwyn gave by will, in 1627, fifty ſhillings yearly for ever, charged on his manor in the adjacent pariſh of Swindon. Theſe charities, for the benefit of the poor and for putting out apprentices, were in 1667 conſolidated, and laid out in the purchaſe of lands, called the Poor's Grounds; which, though worth only 8l. 5s. per annum at that time, are now lett for 18l. per annum, and applied according to the intentions of the reſpective donors.

In addition to the above, the Rev. Mr. Stanſby, vicar of Badgworth in this county, in the year 1704, left an eſtate there, let for 14l. per annum, for apprenticing boys of the pariſhes of Badgworth, Churchdown, (commonly called Choſen) and Cheltenham, in the following proportions: Badgworth 5l. Churchdown 3l. and Cheltenham the overplus yearly.

There is alſo a boarding and day ſchool in the town for young ladies, kept by Mrs. Anſel.

In 1787 Sunday-ſchools were opened in this town, and met with great encouragement by a liberal ſubſcription, not of the inhabitants only, but from ſeveral of the company unſolicited; and from the decent

decent deportment of the children in theſe ſchools, there is every reaſon to hope for that entire reformation here which this eſtabliſhment has in general been productive of throughout the kingdom.

According to the account publiſhed in the year 1712, there were 321 houſes in this pariſh, and about 1500 inhabitants, which are much increaſed ſince that time, being now eſtimated at about 400 houſes and 2000 inhabitants.

The town of Cheltenham runs in almoſt a ſtraight line one mile in length, from S. S. E. to N. N. W. having one principal ſtreet, with ſome returns, lanes, and adjoining houſes. Till within theſe few years the water ran through the middle of it, and in a ſcarcity ſtagnated, and was offenſive; but at preſent there is a good road through the town, with a channel on each ſide for the water: and the ſtreets, by an act of parliament obtained in 1786, with permiſſion and conſent of the lord of the manor, have been new paved, cleanſed and lighted, the houſes numbered, the market-houſes, ſigns and ſpouts pulled down, and other nuiſances removed. Improvements have alſo been made in ſeveral of the lodging-houſes; new ones have been fitted up, and filled by people of the firſt rank. In the year 1780 the whole number of Lodging-houſes was about 33; at preſent there are near 150. Lodgings have alſo been fitted up at Charlton-Kings, Sandford, Arle, Alſton, and Preſtbury: and there is no doubt but the inhabitants, who, from the neglected ſtate of this place for near thirty years, had been fearful of riſking any expence, will,

from the great and regular increaſe of company reſorting to it within the laſt eight years, be convinced that it is their intereſt to render their lodgings as commodious, and every other circumſtance as agreeable as poſſible to thoſe who frequent it in the ſeaſon;* who in general ſeem to agree, that ſuch an exertion, and the great amendment of the roads in the vicinity, which has taken place according to act of parliament,† will make Cheltenham the moſt noted, and beſt frequented watering-place in the kingdom; being otherwiſe bleſſed with every beauty nature can beſtow: the walks and

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* In 1780 the company (during the ſeaſon) amounted to 374
1781 —— —— 500
1782 —— —— 460
1783 —— —— 560
1784 —— —— 650
1785 —— —— 910
1786 —— —— 1140
1787 —— —— 1320
1788 —— —— 1550
1789 —— —— 860
1790 —— —— 1100
1791 —— —— 1350
1792 —— —— 1560

† An act paſſed 25 Geo. III. 1785, for amending the roads from a place called Piff's Elm, in the Tewkeſbury turnpike-road, through Cheltenham to Elſton Church and Coombend Beeches in the road from Cirenceſter to Glouceſter; and from the market-houſe in Cheltenham to the Burford turnpike-road at Pewſdon Aſh; and from Cheltenham to the road from Gloceſter to London at Kilkenny-Houſe; and from the direction-poſt in Benbridge field, through Birdlip, to join the road from Gloceſter to Bath at or near Painſwick and the houſe called the Harrow.

rides

rides being ſufficiently variegated; the views from the adjacent hills extenſive and delightful; and the country abounding with pictureſque ſcenes.

Proviſions in general are good here; the mutton peculiarly well-flavoured, ariſing without doubt from the fine texture and ſweet taſte of the paſture on the hills. The market is on Thurſday, when butter and poultry of all kinds are brought from the neighbouring villages; and ſince the great increaſe of company, the country people bring in poultry, &c. and the huckſters bring ſalmon, eels, gudgeons, perch, carp, tench, and other freſh-water fiſh, from the Severn, every day in the week during the ſeaſon; and in the months of July and Auguſt ſamlets or botchers from 4lb. to 6 or 7lb. each; lobſters and cray-fiſh once or twice a week, but always on Tueſday from Oxford; ſoles and other ſea-fiſh, by the carriers from Bath. Trout, jack, &c. may be had by giving orders at Cirenceſter, where they are received freſh from the Thames every Monday, and ſometimes oftener. Rabbits are brought from the warren near Poſtlip, and pigeons from the neighbouring farm-houſes.

There are five annual fairs held here for cattle of all ſorts, viz. on the ſecond Thurſday in April; on Holy Thurſday; the ſecond Thurſday in September, a cheeſe fair; third Thurſday in December; and on the 5th of Auguſt (St. James's day, O. S.) for cattle, but particularly lambs in great abundance. Beſides theſe, there are two ſtatute fairs, called (according to the cuſtom of the country) Mops, for the hiring of men and women ſervants,

vants, on the Thurſday before Michaelmas-day, and the Thurſday after, at both which, as at the other five, are ſold pedlary, and other wares, toys, &c.

A great trade was formerly carried on for malt made in this town, but it is now very inconſiderable; the only manufacture being that of cotton ſtockings, which have a great ſale.

The women and children of the poorer ſort comb and ſpin woollen-yarn for the clothiers at Stroud, &c. Near this town, (ſays the author of the Cheltenham Guide, publiſhed in 1781) "upon the Coteſwold hills, the fleeces are ſuperlatively good; and it is recorded, that the celebrated breed of ſheep, which produces the fine Spaniſh wool, was originally raiſed from ſome of the Coteſwold ſheep, ſent as a preſent to the King of Spain by one of our good-natured Sovereigns:"—an error the above writer has fallen into from its being in general ſo reported. But the ſheep here mentioned, ſent by Edward IV. in 1468 to Alphonſo king of Arragon, were taken from the Ryelands in the pariſh of Dimmock, in the foreſt diviſion, 13 miles weſt from Tewkeſbury, and almoſt at the extremity of the county, next to Herefordſhire: The fleeces from which county may be reckoned the fineſt in England, and ſo far exceed thoſe of the Coteſwold, that when theſe have ſold for 8¾d. per pound, the beſt Herefordſhire have brought 2s. a ſtill ſtronger proof of what is here advanced. Were this breed then more encouraged, might we not in time ſtand little in want of a ſupply of Spaniſh wool for our fineſt manufactures?

The

The Inns at Cheltenham are, the Plough, the George, and the Fleece; at all of which are ordinaries during the ſeaſon.

In 1785, an Hotel, with a long room for an ordinary, was opened by Mr. Edwards, oppoſite the great houſe.

There are two public rooms opened at Cheltenham for the reception and entertainment of the company, under the direction of Mr. Moreau, the firſt Maſter of the Ceremonies at this Spa, in 1780; viz.

	Feet.
Mr. Rooke's (late Mr. Jones's Old Rooms) — ——	60 by 30
Mr. Miller's oppoſite the Play-houſe	68 by 26

which by a vote of the Company in 1784, when they were firſt opened, take the amuſements alternate as follows:

Monday	Minuet Ball	changing weekly
Tueſday	Rooms	for Cards
Wedneſday	Rooms	Play night
Thurſday	Cotillon Ball	changing weekly
Friday	Rooms	for Cards
Saturday	Rooms	Play night;

which was changed in 1791, as follows:

Monday	Minuet Ball	changing weekly
Tueſday	Cards and Theatre	
Wedneſday	Cards	
Thurſday	Cards and Theatre	
Friday	Ball	
Saturday	Cards and Theatre.	

A board

A board with notice of which is hung up in the Pump-Room.

The Subſcriptions to each Room,

		£.		
For the Balls, each perſon	——	0	10	6
Non-Subſcriber's admiſſion	—	0	2	6
Entrance on Card Nights, Ladies	—	0	2	6
—— —— Gentlemen		0	5	0
Non-Subſcriber's admiſſion	——	0	1	0

By another vote of the Company in 1784, the ſubſcription to the balls for a family, extending to ſons and daughters only, is one guinea for three admiſſions.

The dancing at both rooms always ends at eleven.

The Monday's ball may more properly be diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the minuet than the dreſs ball, for etiquette of dreſs is not required here; no public place being ſo free from diſagreeable reſtraints as this.

The *Spa Room* is open every morning for the accommodation of the water-drinkers; and for public breakfaſts on a Monday from the firſt week in June, as long as the weather is favourable. The company here uſed to be very numerous; but the room of late having been little attended, there have been but three or four breakfaſts in the ſeaſon.*

* It is much to be wiſhed that the Company would in general conſider the advantage which their frequenting the Public Breakfaſts might be of to the town: many of the neighbouring Gentry would not only attend them, but alſo ſtay to the Monday's Ball.

The

	s.	d.
The ſubſcription to this room is		
A general one to enable the renter to keep the walks and avenues to the well in proper repair —	2	6

[This book ſerves as a notice of the company's arrival at the Spa, as they are requeſted to inſert their names in it as early as poſſible, with the number of the houſe where they lodge.]

The ſubſcription to the muſic* every morning at the well from eight till ten, and once a week (Wedneſday) in good weather in the evening, is from five ſhillings upwards; and it is hoped the company will honour this ſubſcription as well as the others, with their countenance; being, with what the band receive from the proprietors of the rooms for playing at the balls, the whole of their emolument.

The Circulating Library, beſides the uſual aſſortment of novels, &c. contains as ſelect a collection of valuable books as may be found in many of greater extent, and much more noted, at other water-drinking places. Mr. Harward, the proprietor, has lately fitted up a new and commodious

* This entertainment generally gives great delight to perſons of all ages; and it is highly probable, that ſuch an addition to the natural beauties of the ſpot may contribute to the operation of the water with greater ſucceſs; for the ſpirits being put into motion, and moſt agreeably touched by the harmony of the inſtruments, the ſenſible fibres become more pliant, and the ſeveral organs better adapted to the free exerciſe of their different functions.

ſhop here at a very great expence; and, ever ready and deſirous to oblige his cuſtomers, takes care to furniſh this library with every new publication worthy of notice. The ſubſcription 5s. for the ſeaſon.† He alſo lets out harpſichords, piano-fortes, and other muſical inſtruments, and provides perſons to tune them.

The theatre built here by Mr. Watſon, is neatly fitted up, and much frequented. The prices of admiſſion:—Boxes 3s. pit 2s. gallery 1s.

At Preſtbury, about two miles from Cheltenham, is a pleaſure garden, ſummer-houſe, and grotto, much frequented by breakfaſt, dinner, or tea-drinking parties, originally laid out by Mr. Darke.

Theſe, with excurſions to Glouceſter, Malvern, Oakley-wood, Frogmill, Birdlip, Painſwick, and Rodborough, form the amuſements during a courſe of drinking the Cheltenham water.

A good billiard-table is to be ſet up this ſeaſon.

A good general Boarding-Table ſeems to be much deſired by the Company, and would certainly anſwer to any perſon, well calculated, who may eſtabliſh one.

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† As a further proof of the increaſe of company at this place, the ſubſcription to the library, which in 1780 was only 52, in 1785 was upwards of 200; in 1786, 300; in 1787, 334; in 1788, 394; in 1789, 206; and in 1790, 254.

OF THE CHELTENHHAM SPA,

ITS VIRTUES AND EFFECTS.

THIS valuable ſpring is at the diſtance of one-third of a mile ſouth from the church, riſing out of a mixed loamy and ſandy ſoil, the ſame on which the town ſtands, and for ten miles round it; though the whole ſcite is elevated and dry, yet it is ſingularly fertile, affording plentifully whatever is neceſſary for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and thoſe who frequent it.

Such a ſituation cannot but contribute greatly towards the good effects of the water; for the air we breathe is not always the object of our choice; beſides that it may be corrupted or corrected by numberleſs cauſes. That which is acknowledged to be the beſt for health is the moſt ſerene, conſequently replete with vital ſpirits. Such a ſoil then as the above, which abſorbs humidity, is moſt likely to be bleſt with this kind of air, becauſe productive of but few, if any particles, likely to infect the atmoſphere. Perhaps alſo it is corrected by the effluvia which may ariſe from the mineral ſprings.

Invalids who come to Cheltenham ſoon recover their appetite. This ſenſible effect is doubtleſs owing to the goodneſs and ſalubrity of the air; nothing being ſo beneficial to ſick people as exerciſe in a dry, ſerene, open air; eſpecially if continued till a ſlight perſpiration enſues. The ſame taken in the houſe has not an equal tendency to the

the preſervation of health; for in the open air we continually breathe that which reiterated inſpiration has not deprived of its vital principle, a powerful ſupport of life and health. How dangerous is it then for thoſe, whether invalids or not, who, after walking till ſuch a perſpiration is begun, continue when the evening dews commence!* by which it is eaſily ſuppreſſed, and the conſequence may be more pernicious than thoſe who expoſe themſelves to theſe damps are aware of.

This water owes its diſcovery to a ſlow ſpring, being obſerved to ooze from a ſtrong thick bluiſh clay or marle, under the ſandy ſoil, which after ſpreading itſelf a few yards upon the ſurface diſappeared, leaving much of its ſalts behind. To feed on which, flocks of pigeons daily coming, induced Mr. Maſon, the then proprietor of the ground, to take more particular notice of it; when it was further remarked, that in hard froſty weather, when other ſprings were faſt bound, this alone continued in its fluid ſtate. Upon trial it was found to be cathartic. Others again ſay, that the virtues of this water were firſt ſhewn on a horſe which grazed there, and by drinking at this place, and rolling himſelf in the graſs where the ſpring oozed out, was cured of a violent humour and

* This, I am ſorry to obſerve, is too much the cuſtom.—The Italians in this ſet us a good example; as in hot weather they always retire for about an hour after ſun-ſet, to avoid the danger of the dews during that time, which on a ſpot like this, where there muſt be many latent ſprings, cannot but be very heavy.

other

other diſorders he laboured under. Even now ſome gentlemen give it their horſes that have any humours; they drink it very willingly, and uſually receive benefit from it.

The ground was originally the property of Mr. Higgs, of Charlton-Kings; but not knowing of a medicinal ſpring being on the ſpot, he ſold it with the adjoining lands in 1716 to Mr. Maſon, who diſcovered the ſpring, which for ſome time after its diſcovery was open, and the people of the town and neighbourhood drank of it. In the year 1718 it was railed in, locked up, and a little ſhed thrown over it; and in conſequence of ſome experiments made on the water by Dr. Baird of Worceſter, and Dr. Grevil of Glouceſter, its virtues became more generally known, and it was ſold as a medicine till the year 1721, when leaſed to Mr. Spencer at 61l. per annum.

After the deceaſe of Mr. Maſon and his ſon, Capt. Henry Skillicorne, father of the preſent landlord, becoming proprietor of the ſpring and premiſes, in right of his wife, the daughter of Mr. Maſon, in the ſummer of 1738, not only built the Old Room on the weſt-ſide for the drinkers, with other neceſſary conveniences, but ſecured the ſpring from all extraneous matter; erected a ſquare brick building, on four arches, as a dome over it, with a pump on the eaſt ſide riſing in form of an obeliſk. The well, in the centre of this dome, being the neateſt and perhaps the beſt ſecured of any of the kind, is about five or ſix feet below the ſurface, cloſe ſhut down with doors to exclude the freedom

of the air. At the ſame time he laid out the paved court about it, formed the Upper and Lower Walks, planted the trees, and was continually improving the natural beauties of the place, to render it worthy the very numerous reſpectable companies which at that period reſorted to it; and which increaſed in the year 1740, on the publication of the experiments made on it by Dr. Short, inſerted in his Treatiſe on Waters; where calling it a *Neutral Purging Chalybeate Water*, he deſervedly gives it the preference to all others of the ſame kind yet diſcovered in England; and ſays, that excepting the Stoke Water, it carries the greateſt proportion of ſalt in the ſame volume.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 461, p. 830, anno 1741, is an examination of the Chiltenham mineral water by Conradus Hieronymus Senckenberg, but which ſeems to differ very much from the examinations ſince made of this water; and the learned and ingenious friend who was ſo kind to furniſh me with the extract, at the ſame time obſerved, that it was not to be wondered at that Senckenberg could not find there was any iron in this water, having made the experiment in London, where the chalybeate particles muſt have been loſt by carriage; indeed they equally are ſo if the water be drunk at the leaſt diſtance from the ſpring; for which reaſon, thoſe who wiſh to benefit by the chalybeate, drink it in many ſmall glaſſes at the well, and find it anſwer the purpoſe, as in larger glaſſes it flies off before the whole is taken.

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The exiſtence of iron in this water is fully proved by Dr. Fothergill in his ingenious experimental Enquiry into the Nature and Qualities of the Cheltenham Water, 1785,* where from the Experiment, No. I. with Tincture of Galls, he produced a vivid purple, which by ſtanding grew darker, inclining to a duſky green, with variegated pellicles on the ſurface. Remarking, that if a glaſs of the water be expoſed to the open air, it entirely loſes this tinging property in half an hour, and with it its ſmartneſs on the palate.

In his inference on this experiment, he ſays, it appears that the water contains iron, ſince no other metal ſtrikes this colour with galls.

Mr. Cromwell Mortimer, in his remarks on Senckenberg's examination, ſame No. Philoſophical Tranſactions, anno 1741, obſerves, that Lord Cadogan had communicated a ſhort account of this water to the Royal Society, April 17th, 1735, being a letter from Mr. Thomas Dundaſs, ſurgeon to his Lordſhip's regiment, dated Glouceſter, March 25, 1735, giving an account of ſome experiments he had made on this water, which moſtly agree with thoſe made by Senckenberg, owing, no doubt, to their being made at a diſtance from the well.

But Dr. Fothergill, who, in his experiment with ſyrup of violets, ſays it produced a green co-

* Neceſſary to be read by all who frequent this Spa.

lour, which Senckenberg denies, further adds, Experiment 22, that a gentleman who had long frequented Cheltenham Spa, having preſerved two bottles of the water 22 years as a matter of curioſity, requeſted him to examine it.

"The water on being poured into a glaſs was "clear and perfectly free from any bad odour. *It* "*turned ſyrup of violets green*, it taſted flat, and had "entirely loſt its tinging property with galls, agree- "ably to what he had expected; as it equally had "in two bottles he had freſh drawn from the ſpring, "well corked and ſealed, which he examined ſix "weeks after his return to Bath."

Dr. Short alſo, in his experiment, §. xiii. 4, obſerves, that the water taken from the ſurface of the well or deeper, recently drawn, by the addition of a few drops of infuſion of galls, as 12 to 2 oz. ſtrikes a pale but vivid purple inſtantly; but being by any means expoſed to the air, or even ſecured in a bottle by the cloſeſt ordinary corking *for a few hours*, gives no indication of its being chalybeate.—A ſtrong argument for drinking this water at the well only, for thoſe who wiſh to reap the full benefit deriveable from it.

Since which, Doctors Linden, Lucas, Ruſſell, Rutty,* Hulme, Smith, Mr. Barker, and others, have examined it.

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* Dr. Rutty, in his Treatiſe on Mineral Waters, chap. 2, p. 133, ſays, "An acquaintance of mine, aged 40, from ſitting up late at night, in his occupation as a ſcribe, was troubled

By their ſeveral experiments, and its effects on many perſons of various conſtitutions, in different diſtempers, it is found on evaporation to contain, in a gallon, eight drams of nitrous ſalt, with two drams of an alkaline earth; that it conſiſts of a large quantity of calcarious nitre, [*native Sal Catharticum Amarum*] to which it owes its purgative virtue; a light ſulphur, manifeſted by its fetid dejections; and a volatile ſteel. It is not affected by alkaline ſpirits, but ferments with acids. Some other materials might perhaps be found in its compoſition, if more minutely examined and tortured; but the principles already mentioned are ſo evident and inconteſtible, as to account for all its operations and effects; the others being of little efficacy, a diſcuſſion of them would be mere loſs of time. And were any thing ſtill neceſſary to eſtabliſh its reputation, nothing can more effectually anſwer this purpoſe, than the almoſt incredible cures which

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troubled at firſt with pimples, and afterwards, for above a year, with ſeveral ulcerations in his legs, from whence oozed out a briniſh liquor: He drank theſe waters, to a quart in a day for ſix weeks, which purged him gently: and the laſt fortnight of this time waſhed the part with ſome of the ſame water boiled up to a greater degree of ſtrength, and was perfectly cured."

A ſimilar cure was performed, on the firſt diſcovery of this ſpring, on a man who had ulecrs in his legs, who after having tried many things, and being declared incurable, and turned out of an hoſpital, paſſing near this ſpring, ſat down by it, drank ſome of the water merely to quench his thirſt, and waſhed his leg with it to cool it, but finding it gave him eaſe, repeated the proceſs, and was perfectly cured.

have been effected by it within theſe few years that it has been more reſorted to than ever; which muſt fix the ſtandard of this excellent water, and juſtify the preference given it by Dr. Short. It having been proved, that when drunk on the ſpot, it in general, as a diluter, corrects all ſorts of acrimony; as a diurtetic and cathartic, carries it off; attenuates viſcid humours, dries, deterges, and cleanſes. It alſo cools, not only as a diuretic and cathartic, but as an alterative, uſed in ſmall doſes.

Its peculiar excellency is, the mildneſs, certainty, and expedition of its operation; being a moſt commodious purge for thoſe thoſe that do not bear ſtrong cathartics, conſequently in hypochondriac and ſcorbutic caſes; neither does it agitate the blood, or ferment the humours ſo much as common purges; is friendly to the ſtomach, leſs heating, leſs windy, and leſs apt to leave a worſe conſtipation behind it; works off without heat, thirſt, or dryneſs of the mouth, ſickneſs, gripings, faintneſs, or dejection of ſpirits; but rather increaſes the appetite, and ſtrengthens the ſtomach; and from its aſtringent quality it is to be concluded that it not only dilutes and carries off viſcous humours, but by ſtrengthening the veſſels, and reſtoring the loſt tone of the ſolid parts, it enables them to reſiſt a freſh afflux of the ſame.

It is particularly efficacious in all bilious complaints, obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, obſtructed perſpiration, loſs of appetite, bad digeſtion, and all diſorders of the primæ viæ; in habitual coſtiveneſs, and obſtinate obſtructions, the foundation

tion of many chronic diſeaſes, as colics, iliac paſſion, and herniæ; for which, when reduced by boiling one third or one half, and drunk warm, it is ſuperior to all other remedies, and will operate when moſt other medicines fail. And thoſe who on long journeys, and in ſummer, are apt to be coſtive, will, by taking two or three drams of the ſalt in lukewarm ſpring water, keep themſelves ſoluble and very cool.

It reſtores a relaxed habit, whether from long reſidence in a hot climate,* free living, uſe of mercurials, or any other cauſe. In rheumatic, ſchrophulous, eryſipelous, ſcorbutic, leprous caſes, but eſpecially in ſpermatic, and hemorrhoidal; in diſorders of the urinary paſſages, and particularly the kidneys, which it cleanſes, corroborates, and frees from obſtructions; and in thoſe tormenting pains of the hips, and lumber muſcles, proceeding from a lodgment of hot ſcorbutic ſalts, it is ſovereign, and not to be equalled. It gives quiet nights in nephritic and gouty complaints, when not under the fit.

Muſgrave obſerves, that theſe kind of waters are particularly adapted to gouty and melancholic

* The benefit received by many juſt returned from the Eaſt-Indies in a debilitated ſtate, and their recommendation of this water on the ſpot to their friends, is the beſt proof of this aſſertion; and ought to induce them to reſort to this ſpring immediately on their arrival, to prevent any accumulation of their diſorder by previous free living, while their ſtomachs and habits are weakened and relaxed.

ſubjects,

ſubjects, becauſe of the mildneſs and certainty of their operation; having this peculiar excellence, that they do not, as the draſtic purges, agitate the blood and bring on the gout.

This water kills worms, and expels the nidus, the humours in which they lodge, and alſo cures vertigo, convulſions, pains of the head, puſtules, and itching, which proceed from vitiated humours ſettled in the primæ viæ or larger ſecretory veſſels; extending its virtues to the habit of body, it depurates the maſs of blood from ſcorbutic impurities, and cures pimples, heats in the face, hands, or feet, (indications of heat in the viſcera) eſpecially if repeated more ſeaſons than one, as generally is the caſe.

In complaints incident to the fair ſex at an early period, owing to a too languid circulation or other weakneſs, (often the commencement of moſt fatal diſorders) this water ſhould be immediately reſorted to, and its efficacy will juſtify the aſſertion; as alſo to prevent heats, flatulence, inappetence, pains of the back, tumours of the feet, &c. proceeding from a redundance of blood at a later ſtage of life; for which latter reaſon it is equally uſeful to ſtudious ſedentary men between forty and fifty, falling into the like diſorders; but in theſe caſes it ſhould be drunk long and more liberally, to take off the redundant humidity, and reſtore the loſt tone of the parts.

In a diabetes, this water or its ſalts, moving very eaſily and cooling much, is of all others the moſt

ſafe

ſafe and only purge when gentle evacuation is neceſſary; and cures have been done in ſuch caſes.

Some recommend it as moſt ſalutary in all inflammatory caſes in whatever part; but they who have ſuch complaints ought to act with great caution, and not without previous advice; as circumſtances may every day occur to render it abſolutely neceſſary.

Great cures have alſo been done by this water in violent inflammations, and other diſorders of the eyes, which muſt only be waſhed (by dabbing) at the ſpring, but not rubbed, or by putting ſome of the water in an eye-cup,* and applying it, uſing the water internally at the ſame time.

Thoſe of ſtrong nerves and firm conſtitution bear it with high ſpirits, great pleaſure, and profit; but it does not (ſays an author) at all ſuit with thoſe of weak nerves, paralytic, hypochondriac, or hyſteric diſorders, or thoſe who are ſubject to any kind of fits, cramps, or convulſions. In which I muſt beg leave to differ from him, and to aſſert from my own knowledge, that nervous and hyſterical people may drink it with ſafety, and even receive great benefit, if they go on ſlowly, and take only a ſufficient quantity to act as an alterative, not as a purgative; the caſe with a lady who for many

* Great care ought to be taken by all who uſe eye-waters, not to dip the ſame rag or ſpunge again in the eye-water; they ſhould have ſeveral ſmall pieces of rag, and not apply the ſame twice till it has been waſhed, as otherwiſe they (as it were) inoculate the diſorder.

years

years had been very nervous and hyſterical, yet received great benefit from drinking it in this manner.

The additional opinion of a very learned and eminent phyſician will prove, that not only this, but all other mineral waters of the ſame kind, may be taken with ſucceſs by people afflicted with nervous diſorders; to whom he adviſes the uſe of them as follows:——

" They who are obliged to have recourſe to mi-
" neral waters, ſhould be careful to uſe them with
" that wiſdom and diſcretion ſuitable to their ſtate
" of health; in which caſe, experience and daily
" obſervation clearly demonſtrate, that they cer-
" tainly cure all nervous diſorders not depend-
" ing on others, with which they are very often
" complicated; provided they who take them are
" not guilty of any irregularities to impede their
" operation. In nervous diſorders particularly, di-
" geſtion has the greateſt influence, either to correct
" their acrimony, or to ſtop their ravages.

" Now, as the effects produced by mineral wa-
" ters (which act by the ſaline feruginous particles,
" and other ſubſtances with which they are im-
" pregnated) are, to reſtore the nerves to their na-
" tural degree of tenſion, to animate and ſtrengthen
" the ſtomach and inteſtines, to divide and diſſolve
" glary viſcous humours, and to give the blood its
" neceſſary coheſion; to calm ſpaſms, anxieties,
" pains, and to facilitate digeſtion; what is not in
" ſuch diſorders to be expected from the uſe of theſe
" waters? For though ſuch patients, from the too

" great

" great ſenſibility of the nerves, cannot always bear
" the moſt lenient purgatives, which, at the ſame
" time that they carry off a part of the material
" cauſe, attack the nervous ſyſtem, and increaſe its
" ſpaſms, yet ſuch is the quality of the Cheltenham
" water, that purging with it is rarely, if ever, at-
" tended with any degree of dejection; for while
" the ſalts, diſſolved in the water, purge; the mi-
" neral ſpirit, charged with iron, warms and invi-
" gorates the whole frame: a quality equally com-
" mon to the Scarborough and all other waters of
" the neutral purging chalybeate claſs. And ſhould
" the ſudden cold impreſſion cauſe a ſpaſmodic con-
" ſtriction of the ſtomach, conſequently retching,
" ſwelling, wind, and vertigo, (occaſioned by the
" blood being carried with too much violence to
" the head) the ſick may prevent theſe accidents,
" by drinking it at firſt in ſmall quantities, and
" ſlowly, with a few drops of tincture of carda-
" moms; or by having the chill taken off, keeping
" themſelves warm, and walking moderately after,
" leaving a ſufficient interval from twenty to twenty-
" five minutes, or even half an hour between
" each glaſs; after which, thoſe who do not take
" any drops in the water, may, by taking ſome
" comfits of anniſeed, carraway-ſeed, the leſſer car-
" damom, pepper-mint, &c.* or a little orange-

* A particular ſort of pepper-mint comfits, much uſed here, containing a ſmaller quantity of ſugar, and more of the eſſence, are to be had at Mr. Hinde's; and are found very efficacious to prevent the water chilling the ſtomach and affecting the head.

" peel,

" peel, equally prevent the above effects, and occa-
" ſion it the more eaſily to paſs off."

Here it will not be amiſs to conſider whence iron derives its two oppoſite powers of removing obſtructions, and bracing at the ſame time; for though generally conſidered of an alkaline nature, from its efferveſvence with acid ſpirits, it is not however free from acidity, there being no body whatever purely acid or purely alkaline, as from the action of theſe two ſalts intermixed, motion and life proceed. Thus ſome mixed bodies are called acids, and others alkalies, only according as the one or the other of theſe predominates; and from a proportionate mixture of the two in iron, ariſe the above powers.

The life and health of man depend on ſuch a mixture; and diſorders ſpring from either being withdrawn, and death in conſequence enſues. If the volatile alkali ſurmounts, it cauſes a diſſolution of the blood, and drives it out of its veſſels; whence hæmorrhages, female fluxes, &c. If the acid prevails, the blood and other vital juices become thick and condenſed; whence ſuppreſſions, and the different obſtructions of the viſcera, derive their origin. Thus martial preparations (or chalybeates) and waters impregnated with ſteels, cure diſorders ſo oppoſite in their nature, on account of the juſt mixture of acid and alkaline ſalts which they contain; thereby reſtoring the fermentations of the human ſyſtem to their proper harmony.

It

It is certainly adviſeable for thoſe who wiſh to reap the full benefit of a courſe of this, as well as all other mineral waters, to conſult occaſionally ſome of the faculty reſiding on the ſpot, who are fully acquainted with their nature and properties. Few places of public reſort, for this purpoſe, are more happily furniſhed with ſuch an aid than Cheltenham; having three very able apothecaries, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Hooper; beſides the additional advice, which may in caſes of neceſſity be had of Dr. Smith, profeſſor of geometry in the Univerſity of Oxford, whoſe great abilities as a phyſician are well known, and who makes this his ſummer reſidence.

Doctor Lucas, in his Treatiſe on Waters, ſays, "Scarborough medicated waters appear, by the "teſtimonies of thoſe who have made experiments "at the ſprings, to be impregnated upon the ſame "principle with the Cheltenham;" yet this laſt has been of ſervice to thoſe who had drunk the former, as alſo the Harrowgate water, with little or no effect.

The above writer alſo obſerves, that he had ſeen old men drink Cheltenham water by the quart, without number, or experiencing any ill effect from ſo ſtrange a practice, which they had accuſtomed themſelves to on certain days and holidays, for upwards of thirty years, without having any diſorder; but becauſe they thought it wholeſome to cleanſe their bodies, therefore obſerved no rule, but to drink it till the water paſſed clean through

them. This is done by the peaſantry about the German Spa, who on particular days drink large quantities of that water, from the ſame motive, and with equal ſucceſs.

The Cheltenham water is ſo particularly adapted to relieve the diſorders incident to the Engliſh conſtitution, that however ſtrange the advice may appear, perſons apparently in full health might, by drinking this water for about a fortnight, either in the ſpring or fall, prevent many of thoſe apoplectic attacks too common among us; and frequently ariſing from plenitude, occaſioned by the natural diſguſt people generally have to an occaſional courſe of phyſic.

This water would doubtleſs be of great ſervice to ſtop the progreſs of an incipient decline;* and even in a more advanced ſtate of it, if applied to in

* Dr. Short obſerves, that theſe waters, uſed as a cooling alterative in ſmall doſes, greatly relieve conſumptions from a ſlow waſting, peripneumonic and hectic fever; and Baccius ſays, they frequently cure chronic fevers and beginning hectics.

Theſe too often originate, I fear, from that ſcorbutic habit ſo inherent to an Engliſh conſtitution; which by not being ſufficiently clothed in this climate, the uſe of improper food, drinking cold liquors when the blood is inflamed by dancing or any other violent exerciſe, (the whole ariſing from the too general opinion among young people, *that nothing can hurt them*) is frequently thrown on the nobler parts, and might be prevented by a little attention to that ſerious maxim—*principiis obſta*, withſtand beginnings; highly worthy notice in a moral as well as phyſical ſenſe.

What

in due time, might frequently prevent what the unhappy patient, eſpecially among thoſe of the fair ſex, is afterwards obliged to flee to the Briſtol Hotwell for, and that at ſo late a period as too often prevents that valuable water having its deſired effect. While this, by purging the habit helps digeſtion, quickens the circulation, and promotes what is ſo much wanted in this diſorder, (as well as in all ſcorbutic habits) regular perſpiration: whence the blood is freed from its impurities, by being enabled to throw them out; which would be ſtill more effectually accompliſhed in this as in moſt other caſes, if the warm bath were made uſe of during the drinking of it, or indeed once or twice previous to beginning: on the neceſſity of uſing which, during a courſe of mineral water drinking, ſee page 72. Some perſons forbear drinking the water if they have a ſlight cold, but in this they err; for what can be more beneficial in ſuch a diſorder, than by a moderate uſe of it to keep the

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What is alſo very prejudicial to young people, and lays the ground for many diſorders in a more advanced age, if it does not prove fatal before, is the common idea of parents, that children ſhould be brought up hardy, without conſidering whether they themſelves are naturally of a healthy robuſt conſtitution; otherwiſe endeavouring to uſe children of a delicate frame to bear cold, &c. is as unnatural as it would be in a farmer to put a colt of the high-bred racing kind into his team, merely becauſe he is a horſe. Such an erroneous mode of proceeding may be productive of great miſchief, and is ſomewhat ſimilar to the man who was deſirous to accuſtom his horſe to live without eating,—at the moment he imagined the point was accompliſhed, the poor animal died.

body gently open, and promote perſpiration and expectoration? Indeed, the major part do not let this impede their courſe.

It is not poſſible to lay down a rule for what quantity ought to be taken by people of different conſtitutions, or a length of time for a courſe of theſe waters: Some can only bear two or three glaſſes in a morning, while others drink three or four, and even ſo far as ſeven or eight half pints before breakfaſt.

As to the time of drinking them, ſome ſtay only a fortnight or three weeks, but the uſual ſtay is from a month to five or ſix weeks; though ſome have taken them for ten weeks, and even longer; for after having deſpaired of ſucceſs at firſt, they have by perſeverance wrought the deſired cure. All which proves ſtill more how neceſſary it is to conſult occaſionally with ſome of the faculty on the ſpot. In the mean time the following general heads may be obſerved in addition to what has been ſaid: To begin moderately, by taking a half pint glaſs going to bed,* it having the peculiar quality

* Though it is proved that the well produces in the 24 hours a ſufficient ſupply for an ordinary draught of more company than uſually frequents it at one time; yet complaints being ſometimes made in a very dry ſeaſon, of a ſcarcity, ariſing in great meaſure from the water being waſted by the inattention of ſervants fetching a larger quantity at night than is wanted, it is to be wiſhed that in families where more is not requiſite, a pint bottle were ſent, or that quantity only taken, whereby much water would be ſaved, and the well better

quality of lying all night in the body without diſturbing it, or impeding reſt; but goes off the next morning with great facility, eſpecially if the firſt glaſs drunk at the well has the chill taken off for a few days, till the ſtomach becomes accuſtomed to it; if a ſmall quantity on the firſt morning ſhould not have the deſired effect, as may ſometimes be the caſe before the foulneſs of the paſſages is removed, the next morning half an ounce of the ſalt extracted from the water may be taken, diſſolved in a ſmall glaſs of it, drinking one or two ſmall glaſſes with the chill off at proper diſtances after it; thus the body will be ſo prepared, that the quantity may be gradually increaſed, till its operation as a cathartic is found to have the deſired effect.

A good method would be, when obſtructions are removed, to drink the water three or four days as a purgative, then a day or two in a ſmaller quantity, then return to the purgative; ſometimes omitting drinking any. Which will be likely to do more good than the preſent mode of drinking it in large quantities every day for a month or ſix weeks, which has been known to do harm. Whereas, by giving the ſtomach ſome relaxation, people would be better able to judge of the benefit they receive.

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better repleniſhed for the morning conſumption. To increaſe the quantity for which, a method has been adopted for ſome years paſt, with the conſent of the company, of ſhutting up the well after eleven o'clock on Sunday, and has been found (eſpecially in very hot weather) effectually to anſwer the intended purpoſe.

Dr. *Fothergill*, to whom I acknowledge myſelf obliged for his permiſſion to inſert what extracts I chooſe from his Treatiſe, ſays, "It may not however be improper to obſerve in general, that the "NEUTRAL SALT is the baſis wherein the purgative and diuretic qualities of this water principally reſide. The virtues of this agree with thoſe of the artificial Glauber's ſalt, but its ſuperior ſolubility renders it a more active purgative, and this quality is greatly heightened by copious dilution. Hence a quarter of an ounce of the ſalt contained in a quart of the water, operates more briſkly than double the quantity when diſſolved only in two ounces of water. Hence too we ſee the impropriety of the common purging draught, which directs an ounce of Glauber ſalt to be diſſolved in two ounces of water,*—a quantity too ſmall to retain it in a ſtate of ſolution, or to promote its due operation. The Cheltenham ſalt being prepared in conſiderable quantity from the water at the Spa in a portable form, its cryſtals may be preſerved in bottles, unimpaired by time, and may be uſefully employed at a diſtance from the ſpring as a ſafe and and gentle purgative. It may alſo afford an uſeful ſubſtitute for the water itſelf in inflammatory or hectic diſorders, where the chalybeate principle might be deemed improper. By ad-

* The late Dr. WALL of Worceſter adviſed the taking any purgative ſalts in a large quantity of water, as moſt likely to be beneficial in their operation, by not paſſing off too ſoon.

"juſting

" juſting the doſe, it may be determined to operate " as a briſk purgative, or mild laxative and diu- " retic, and may therefore be added occaſionally to " quicken the operation of the water, when it " paſſes off too ſlowly; or may be diſſolved in a " ſmall quantity, where large draughts of cold " water are deemed improper, as in hydropic and " leucophlegmatic habits.

" The SEA-SALT, though very minute in quan- " tity, may, when largely diluted, contribute its " ſhare to the purgative and diuretic effects of the " other ſaline ingredients. And as this ſalt has the " ſingular property of paſſing, unaltered in its na- " ture, through the ſeveral ſtages of circulation; " and after all, of being recoverable from the blood " and urine of animal bodies; its deobſtruent ef- " fects in the remote parts of the frame may be " more conſiderable than has been generally ima- " gined. Does not the known efficacy of ſea- " water in this reſpect, even when drunk in ſmall " quantities as an alterative, tend to corroborate " this opinion?

" The IRON combined with the AERIAL ACID, " conſtitutes an active ſaline chalybeate, which " contributes to warm and invigorate the ſyſtem, " and to promote appetite and digeſtion.

" The UNNEUTRALIZED MAGNESIA, as a lax- " ative and abſorbent, tends to correct acidities, " and vitiated bile in the firſt paſſages, and to pro- " mote their expulſion.

" Whether

"Whether the CALCARIOUS or SELENITIC "MATTER impart any uſeful medicinal quality to "this or any other water, ſeems at leaſt very "problematical. Inert ſubſtances of this nature "paſs with difficulty through the finer ſeries of "veſſels, and can ſcarcely be ſubdued by the ani-"mal fluids."

They who intend to remain at the ſpring about five or ſix weeks, generally ſuſpend drinking the water for a few days after the firſt fortnight, during which many make an excurſion to Malvern, Worceſter, Roſs, Chepſtow, &c. And it cannot but be proper for every one, that as they begin ſlowly, ſo before their leaving the place they ſhould gradually diminiſh the quantity, not to miſs the uſe of it on going away. They would alſo do well to take ſome pint bottles of the water with them, to leave it off by degrees.

The proper ſeaſon for going through a courſe of this water is the latter end of the ſpring, all the ſummer, and the beginning of the autumn, as the ſun, then remaining longer on our horizon, gives a warmth and temperature to the air, which in theſe months being generally ſerene, dry, and light, recreates the ſpirits, and diſpoſes our minds to that ſtate of tranquillity ſo conducive to give the water a fair chance of ſucceſs in its operation; beſides which, the drinkers being hereby excited to walking and other exerciſe, a moderate warmth enſues, whence perſpiration is promoted, and we are not ſo eaſily affected by the cold impulſe of the water,

but

but rather drink it with ſatisfaction and ſome degree of deſire.*

The water may, however, be taken occaſionally in the winter at a diſtance from the ſpring, provided it be warmed, and care taken not to expoſe one's ſelf to the cold air during its operation; which will be ſtill ſtronger and more immediate, if the bottled water be boiled gently till one-third of the quantity is evaporated.

Dr. *Lucas* ſpeaks thus of warm bathing: "But "the moſt material, the moſt effectual, and uni- "verſal preparation, for a courſe of any ſpirituous "and feruginous waters, is warm bathing. The "emptying and cleanſing the firſt paſſages are not "ſufficient. If there be a rigidity of the fibres, an "induration of the glands, a foulneſs, conſtriction, "or obſtruction of the pores of the ſkin, all ſhould "be mollified and relaxed; every paſſage as far "opened, every tumor and obſtruction as far ſoft- "ened, and every pore as clean, open and free, as "they may be rendered by the repeated applica- "tion of a warm univerſal bath, with friction; and "ſometimes, in ſome caſes, ſweating. And in a

* The Germans ſay, that you ſhould not drink mineral waters in the months with an R in them, thereby inſinuating, that May, June, July, and Auguſt, are to be preferred; but September and October (if the weather be dry, warm, and ſerene, as is often the caſe, when the ſummer, or even the ſpring, has been wet) are equally proper for drinking them: and families frequently ſtay at Cheltenham till the beginning of November, without finding any ill effects from the uſe of the water at that period.

"great

" great variety of obſtructions, hepatic, ſplenetic,
" meſenteric, and uterine, the feruginous waters
" are not only greatly ſeconded and aſſiſted in their
" operation, by interpoſing warm bathing during
" the courſe, but in many caſes, where they rather
" aggravate than aſſuage the ſymptoms, warm bath-
" ing will not only render them tolerable, but more
" ſafe and effectual."

My other author ſays, " Warm baths, which
" begin by cleanſing the body, open the pores, re-
" move ſmall obſtructions which choak the excre-
" tory veſſels, ſoften the fibres of the ſkin, calm,
" refreſh, and ſupple it, increaſe and facilitate per-
" ſpiration, and are very ſalutary in all obſtinate
" head-aches, vertigos, and rheumatiſms, proceed-
" ing from a ſtoppage of perſpiration or a cold
" cauſe; and preſerve the body from ſeveral diſor-
" ders, eſpecially thoſe which attack the ſkin; but
" care ſhould be taken not to uſe them too fre-
" quently, or continue them too long."

Speaking of cold baths, he ſays, " The uſe of
" cold baths is not exempt from danger, and pru-
" dence requires us to uſe them with diſcretion:
" In general they are improper for ſuch perſons as
" are attacked with obſtructions, weakneſs of the
" breaſt, or have any parts in ſuppuration, &c. and
" thoſe of a timid diſpoſition; the ſhock being too
" great, and the apprehenſion of it entirely coun-
" teracting the good effects which might be ex-
" pected from it, and may be productive of great
" miſchief; which ought alſo to be attended to in
" ſea-bathing."

Bathing

Bathing in warm ſea-water has of late been much recommended, and found efficacious in obſtinate rheumatic caſes, when every other bath has had no effect.

Dr. SPEED, in his Commentary on Sea Water, ſays, "Bathing in it has been much and juſtly recommended by phyſicians in paralytic caſes;" and adds, "but as many are unable to bear the fa-"tigue of a journey to the ſea, or the expence of "it, the following ſuccedaneum is ſaid to be of "great ſervice, viz. Fill a large maſhing or bath-"ing tub with water, putting to every gallon half "a pound (avoirdupoiſe) of ſalt, and bathe the "patient with it. By the uſe of which every "morning for a fortnight, a perſon 78 years old, "grievouſly afflicted with the palſy, his mouth diſ-"torted, his ſpeech affected, one ſide almoſt uſeleſs, "and ſo emaciated that little hope remained of "him, was ſurpriſingly reſtored. He was carried "from the tub to bed, wrapped in a blanket, and "rubbed till dry, and had a little warm wine and "toaſt given him."

If the water were warmed to the proper temperature, not exceeding 96 Farenheit's thermometer, it would certainly be better. What then might not be expected from warm baths of the Cheltenham *or ſimilar ſaline mineral water*, during a courſe of drinking this water?

The moſt eminent of the faculty in Germany aſſert, that chalybeate waters made warm into baths according to art, are of much greater ſervice to the human body than natural hot baths are, becauſe it

is

is ſuppoſed, that theſe waters by their conſtant heat loſe their excellent mineral ſpirits; but both natural and artificial ſhould be uſed with great caution, and not without previous advice.

A partial bath may draw too great an afflux of the rheumatic matter to the part, and increaſe the pain and ſwelling; but an univerſal warm bath, with proper friction with a fleſh-bruſh or hair-cloth, and pumping on the part affected while in it, tends to throw off the humour by general perſpiration; but care muſt be taken not to run the riſk of catching cold after ſuch a bath.

A ſtill ſtronger proof of the neceſſity of warm bathing is, that notwithſtanding the well-known and long-experienced efficacy of the waters of the German Spa, it has been thought neceſſary, beſides the common hot and cold baths, within theſe few years, to build baths at the Tonnelet, about two miles from Spa, where there is every convenience for hot and cold bathing in the mineral water: and patients who intend going through a courſe of theſe waters, are uſually ordered previouſly to paſs ſome time at the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, or at Chaudfontaine, in order to prepare themſelves for it.

The Cheltenham water* is recommended as an excellent preparative to drink that of Bath, as alſo

* Warm baths have been fitted up here at Mr. Freeman's, No. 3, ſince 1787, and are much uſed, being conducted in a very ſatisfactory manner.

to

to the Buxton bath and water, as well as to warm ſea-bathing at Weymouth and elſewhere; and they who come with an intention to drink it as ſuch, would be more likely to benefit by its ſalutary properties, if before they begin they would take two or three (Bains de Sante) baths moderately warm,* merely for health, to cleanſe the ſkin, being careful however to take a gentle doſe of Cheltenham ſalt,† or of ſome other opening medicine, as their phyſician thinks beſt ſuited to their conſtitution, before ſuch bathing.

Let not thoſe who are of opinion that drinking the bottled water at a diſtance is equally efficacious, deceive themſelves. That it has great power, even in that ſtate, is not to be doubted, but its operation on the ſpot will be much more ſpeedy and ſatisfactory, independent of the change of air and ſcene, the diſengaging the mind from buſineſs, &c. all which concur to facilitate the deſired effect, and are abſolutely neceſſary to obtain it. All I have

* Ninety-ſix degrees of Farenheit's thermometer.

† The ſalt of this water is the leaſt nauſeous of any purgative ſalt whatever, and the moſt eligible to be taken as an opening medicine at any time, as its operation is over in three or four hours, and there is not the ſame danger of taking cold as after other purgatives. This ſalt conſiſts chiefly of a native Glauber's ſalt, wtih an admixture of Epſom ſalt; the former of which has the mineral alkali for its baſis, the latter magneſia. Half an ounce of it diſſolved in a pint of warm water, and taken at three different doſes at the diſtance of a quarter of an hour each, is by much the beſt way of deriving the greateſt benefit from it.

now to add on this ſubject is, that notwithſtanding the very great virtues of this water, it would be the higheſt preſumption to advance that it is infallible in its operation and effect; yet ſo indubitable are its powers, that during the thirteen years I have attended this place, and have ſeen above 12000 perſons reſort to it for different complaints, I have known but very few who did not reap great benefit from the uſe of it; and they who have ſteadineſs to perſevere, and are careful not to thwart it by any irregularities, will, I make no doubt, be perſuaded of the truth of what I have here aſſerted.

Authors who have written on the qualities of this water, are,

Doctors Short,		Rutty,
Linden,		Fothergill,
Lucas,		Smith, and
Ruſſell,		Mr. Barker.

[The Account of the NEW ROADS and of the RIDES near Cheltenham, are inſerted with the Itinerary.]

OF

OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

IT is naturally divided into three parts: The Coteſwold country, ſeparated from the Vale by the hills; the Vale; and the Foreſt of Dean, ſeparated by the river Severn: And again into four political diviſions, containing 28 hundreds.

Of the COTESWOLD,

Including all the high country on the S. E. ſide of the range of hills which divide the county.

It is a noble champaign country, the reſidence of many nobility and gentry, and abounds in verdant plains, downs, corn-fields, parks, woods, and little vallies, well ſupplied with ſprings and rivulets, and enjoys a fine healthy air; which, however, in the higheſt and more expoſed parts, has been thought too thin and cold for perſons of tender and delicate conſtitutions.* It was anciently over-run

 with

* The Author of the Cheltenham Guide ſays, "Such is the ſtriking difference between the air of the Coteſwold and that of the Vale; that of the former it has been commonly obſerved, that eight months in the year are winter, and the other four too cold for ſummer; whereas in the Vale, eight months are ſummer, and the remaining four too warm for an Engliſh winter."

The learned hiſtorian, from whom he gained this information, ſeems to have been led into this miſrepreſentation by

with woods, whence it may have obtained its double name, *Coed* in the Britiſh, and *Woold* in the Saxon language, both ſignifying wood; and it ſeems probable that thoſe places that have *cot* or *cotes* in their compoſition, are derived from the ſaid Britiſh word, moſt of their ſituations being in woody countries.

Camden ſays, "It takes its name from the hills and ſheep-cotes, for mountains and hills the Engliſhmen in old times termed *woulds*; upon which account the ancient gloſſary interprets the Alps of Italy, *the Woulds of Italy*."

Mr. Richard Biſhop has within theſe fifty years, by bringing the graſs ſeeds, turnips, and clover into uſe, taught the Coteſwold farmers (who, till that time, uſed to ſend their ſheep and cattle to winter in the Vale for want of fodder) to become an opulent people, and keep more than double the live ſtock they were uſed to do upon their own lands, throughout the year; which, while they feed and fatten, dung and fertilize the ſoil, and infallibly ſecure a good ſucceeding crop of corn; ſo that under favourable circumſtances, and judicious management, the produce of an acre will, in this coun-

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by affecting a perfectly contraſted mode of expreſſion; the account being greatly exaggerated, though the difference be conſiderable.

Birdlip and Crickley-Hills are nearly of the ſame height, the top of the firſt being about 1350 feet above the water of the Severn at Glouceſter, and on a level with a great part of the Coteſwold country.

try,

try, ſometimes equal that of a like quantity of land in the Vale, where the rents are double and treble the price, and the land will not admit of proportionable improvements.

The farmers pen their ſheep upon the land univerſally, uſing no other kind of manure, except that of the yard or ſtable. The farms here are from 100l. to 5 or 600l. per annum; the price of labour 10d. a day in winter, 1s. in ſpring, 1s. 6d. in graſs mowing, and 1s. 8d. or 2s. for about five weeks at corn-harveſt.

Camden, and many others, take notice of the wool of this country for its whiteneſs and fineneſs; but however it may have been formerly, it is become coarſer ſince the improvement of the breed, by introducing the Leiceſter rams,* eſteemed the ſtouteſt in the kingdom; and they bear prodigious fleeces, the hair of which is coarſe and long: the longeſt ſort of it is combed for worſted ſtuffs; the ſhort is wrought up in cloth for the army, Eaſt-India Company, and other coarſe goods.

On the Coteſwold is a cuſtomary meeting at Whitſuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitſun Ale,† reſorted to by numbers of young people.

* Sometimes brought here in little carriages made for that purpoſe; 40l. has been paid for one of them for a ſeaſon only.

† Perhaps the true word is Yule; for in the time of Druidiſm, the feaſt of Yule, or the Grove, was celebrated in the months of May and December. In the north of England,

Two perſons are choſen previous to the meeting, to be Lord and Lady of the Ale or Yule, who dreſs as ſuitably as they can to thoſe characters: A large barn or other building is fitted up with ſeats, &c. for the Lord's hall. Here they aſſemble to dance and regale in the beſt manner their circumſtances and the place will afford, and each man treats his girl with a ribband or favour.

The Lord and Lady, attended by the ſteward, ſword, purſe, and mace-bearer, with their ſeveral badges of office, honour the hall with their preſence; they have likewiſe in their ſuite a page or train-bearer, and a jeſter, dreſſed in a party-coloured jacket. The Lord's muſic, conſiſting of a tabor and pipe, is employed to conduct the dance.

Companies of theſe morrice dancers,* attended by the jeſter, and tabor and pipe, go about the country

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England, where the cuſtom is ſtill kept up, Chriſtmas is called Chriſtmas Yule; the Chriſtmas Gambols, Yule Games; and the Chriſtmas Block, the Yule Log. This was to illuminate the houſe, and turn the night into day, and uſed as an emblem of the return of the ſun, and the lengthening of the days, or perhaps to give light all night, as they had not any candles.

Tallow candles firſt began to be uſed in England anno 1290, and were deemed a great luxury, ſplinters of wood being uſed for light. No idea of wax candles in 1300.

* A corruption from moreſque.

In the reign of King James the Firſt, eight old men, all living in one manor, (in this county) whoſe ages put together made 800 years, danced a morrice dance.

And

country in Whitſun week, and collect a ſum towards the expences of the Yule.

All the figures of the Lord, &c. of the Yule, handſomely repreſented in baſſo relievo, ſtand in the north wall of the nave of Cirenceſter church, which vouches for the antiquity of the cuſtom; and as on many of theſe occaſions they erect a Maypole, it is a ſign that it had its riſe in Druidiſm.

And Sir William Temple ſays, "Lord Leiceſter had a pamphlet in his poſſeſſion, written by a gentleman in Herefordſhire, wherein mention was made of a ſet of morrice-dancers, who went about that county, (in King James's reign) compoſed of ten men who danced, a maid marian, and a tabor and pipe; and that the twelve, one with another, made up 1200 years." "It is not ſo much," ſays he, "that ſo many in one ſmall county ſhould live to that age, as that they ſhould be in vigour and in humour to travel and to dance."

To the above inſtances of longevity, I will add the following: In the pariſh of St. Briavels, in the foreſt diviſion of this county, conſiſting of about 760 inhabitants, of which only one in ſeventy-two is reckoned to die yearly, five perſons died in 1767, whoſe ages put together amounted to 450 years; of theſe, Thomas Evans and Sarah his wife were two; they were born in the pariſh, and having lived in it ſeventy-ſeven years in the married ſtate, died within nine days of each other; having often declared, that neither of them was ever blooded or had taken phyſic.

A phyſician going to Bath ſome years ago, ſtopped at the Red-Lion in Corſham, Wilts, and being accoſted by ſome aged beggars of both ſexes, was curious to know how old they were? one of them anſwered that he was above an hundred, and that another ſtanding near him was zix-ſcore. The Doctor being a good deal ſurpriſed, the man added, the laſt

The mace is made of ſilk, finely plaited with ribbands on the top, and filled with ſpices and perfumes for ſuch of the company to ſmell to as deſire it.

Our anceſtors held an anniverſary aſſembly on May-day; the column of the May (whence our May-pole) was the great ſtandard of juſtice, in the Ey-commons, or fields of May. Here it was that the people, if they ſaw cauſe, depoſed or puniſhed their Governors, their Barons, their Kings; and the Judge's bough or wand, (which at this time is diſcontinued, and only faintly repreſented by a noſe-gay) as well as the ſtaff or rod of authority in the civil or military, (for it was the mace of civil power, and the truncheon of the field officers) took their riſe from this cuſtom.* A mayor, it is ſaid, received his name from this May, in the ſenſe of lawful power. The crown, a mark of dignity, and ſymbol of power, like the mace and ſceptre, was alſo taken from the May, being repreſentative of the garland or crown, which, when hung on the top of the May-pole, was the great ſignal for convening the people; the arches of which ſprang from the circlet, and met together at the mound or round

laſt Chriſtmas there was a morrice-dance at a neighbouring gentleman's, where ten of thoſe mendicants, whoſe ages put together amounted to above 1000 years, performed their parts with great agility.

* Hence doubtleſs the cuſtom of the Judges having noſe-gays, and of their being preſented to perſons of rank on particular occaſions.

ball,

ball, being neceſſarily ſo formed to ſuſpend it on the top of the pole; all which prove it is one of the moſt ancient cuſtoms, that from the remoteſt ages has been by repreſentation from year to year perpetuated down to our days.

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of King James I. inſtituted certain diverſions on the Coteſwold, called after his name, which were annually exhibited about Willerſey and Campden; half a mile from which, at a place called Dover's-Hill, even at this time, on Thurſday in Whitſun week, there is ſomething to be ſeen of them, tho' they are much declined for want of ſo good a patron as the inſtitutor.

The VALE *of* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This vale lies chiefly on the S. E. of the river Severn, which gives life and ſpirit to the ſoil; for extent and fertility it cannot be exceeded, perhaps not equalled, in the kingdom.

Sir R. Atkyns ſays, "Many places in this county bear the name of vineyards, whence it has been concluded, that wine was formerly made in thoſe parts, but the vineyards were only apple orchards."

It is fully proved, however, that William of Mansfield was ſeized of a vineyard in Baſley; and about Chelford in that pariſh, are many warm and ſheltered ſpots of a ſouthern aſpect, extremely ſuitable to ſuch a purpoſe. Domeſday Book is alſo ſufficient

ſufficient to determine the point; where, in the account of Stonehouſe in this county, it is thus recorded: 'Ibi duo arpenz vineæ.' Nobody ſurely will contend, that vinea can here mean an apple orchard, or any thing elſe but a plantation of vines; of which there can be no doubt that there were formerly many in this county, and different authors make mention of them. If there are no wines made now, it is not to be imputed, as by Camden, to the inhabitants, rather than the indiſpoſition of the climate, but becauſe both the lands and the people are employed to better advantage.

The lands are divided into two levels, upper and lower. Commiſſions are occaſionally held, and orders made, for ſupporting the banks of the river, which, in each level are repaired by thoſe whoſe eſtates lie next them.

The particular places liable to inundations conſiſt, according to an account given in, of about 12000 acres, each pariſh being rated at two-pence per acre to defray the expences of the court ſurveyor; though in the above account ſome have not given more than half, others two-thirds, of what is actually ſubject to floods.

In the reign of his late Majeſty George II. another commiſſion was iſſued for the preſervation of lands lying further up the river above theſe levels, but nothing was ever done in conſequence.

The FOREST *of* DEAN.*

The face of the country here is remarkably uneven, full of little hills, with ſprings running between them; the ſoil is various, but much inclined to clay, proper for the growth of the oak, which flouriſhes exceedingly here, with plenty of beech, birch, holly, and other kinds of wood.

This foreſt obtained the name of Dean or Dene, from the ancient market-town of that name lying

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* This foreſt was formerly ſo conſiderable for timber, that (it is ſaid) part of the inſtructions of the commanders of the Spaniſh Armada was to deſtroy it; but it has of late years been greatly reduced by the many iron furnaces in and near it.

This armada, ſtiled by Pope Sixtus Quintus the *Invincible*, ſailed from Liſbon on the 19th of May 1588, 30th Elizabeth, conſiſting of 134 ſhips, of which only 53 returned to Spain; and of 30,000 ſoldiers on board, above 13,500 were killed or taken priſoners; among whom were many of the firſt rank. In ſhort, there was not a family of any note in Spain but loſt a ſon, a brother, or other kinſman in this expedition. King Philip was ſo certain of being ſucceſsful, that he engaged to hold the Engliſh crown as feudatory to the ſee of Rome; in conſequence of which he had the apoſtolical benediction, and the title of defender of the faith beſtowed on him.

The chief of the Engliſh commanders by ſea, were, Charles Howard Lord Baron of Effingham, high admiral of England; Lord Henry Seymour, and Sir Francis Drake, vice-admirals; Captains Hawkins, Frobriſher, &c. On the 28th of July, this year, at two o'clock in the morning, fire-ſhips were firſt made uſe of, eight being let drive with wind and tide, into the midſt of the Spaniſh fleet then at anchor near Calais.

within

within its bounds and perambulation; ſo called, perhaps, from its remarkable low ſituation, being almoſt encompaſſed with high hills and woods. The word is of Saxon original, and ſignifies a dale, a valley, or woody place, whence our Engliſh word den, a hole or cave in the earth.

Giraldas, and ſome others, gave this foreſt the name of Danubia, and Danica Sylva, or the Danes Wood, becauſe they ſheltered themſelves here.

Sir Robert Atkyns, following Camden's opinion, ſays, "The Gauls and Romans heretofore uſed the word Arden for a wood; whence, by rejecting the firſt ſyllable, the name of this foreſt might be derived; in juſtification of which, it may be obſerved, that the large foreſt near the German Spa, which extends many leagues, is called the Ardennes."

It appears by a ſurvey made 17th of Charles I. that the Foreſt of Dean contains within its perambulation 23521 acres of the King's waſte, lying within the hundred of St. Briavels;* beſides many other manors, pariſhes, vills, and places to the

* In the pariſh of St. Briavels, formerly called St. Brulais, ſeven miles from Chepſtow, (the great road to which, and to Auſt and New Paſſages from Roſs, leads through this place) is an annual cuſtom on Whitſunday, of diſtributing, after divine ſervice, pieces of bread and cheeſe to the congregation; to defray the expence of which every houſholder in the pariſh pays a penny to the churchwardens, and this is ſaid to be for the liberty of cutting and taking the wood in Hudnolls.

amount

amount of 20,000 acres, have been aſſarted or grubbed up, cleared, and made fit for tillage, taken out by purpreſtures, or incloſed, or more properly taken by incroachments, and granted away by the crown.

The whole foreſt, which is extraparochial, is divided into ſix walks, known by the reſpective Lodges built for the reſidence of ſo many keepers; each of which, beſides a ſettled ſalary of 15l. per annum paid out of the Exchequer, has an incloſure of ground for his further encouragement.

The names of the Lodges are,

1. The King's Lodge, oftener called the Speech-houſe, between Kinglo-hill and Daniel's moor.

2. York Lodge, at the upper end of Lumbard's Marſh.

3. Worceſter-Lodge, upon Winſbury-hill.

4. Danby Lodge, upon the Old-Bailey-hill near Lidney.

5. Herbert Lodge, upon Ruerdean-hill.

6. Latimer Lodge, upon Danemean-hill, not far from the Beacon.

The caſtle of St. Briavels ſtands in the Foreſt of Dean, and gives name to one of the hundreds in the Foreſt diviſion. The King, *jure coronæ*, is ſeized of this caſtle, which is extraparochial, and is ſaid to have been built, to curb the Welſh, by Milo earl of Hereford, in the reign of Henry I. The

ruins ſhew it to have been ſtrong and of large extent, and formerly of great conſequence, having been the reſidence of men of eminence in the government, who exerciſed great power in the foreſt: what now remains of the caſtle ſerves as a priſon for criminals offending againſt the vert and veniſon of the foreſt, and for ſuch as are convicted at the Mine Law Court, and at the Court of Pleas.

To this caſtle belong a Conſtable and ſeveral ſubordinate officers, all created by patent;—a clerk, a meſſor or itinerant officer, two ſerjeants, and a janitor; with fees annexed to each of their offices; but of late there have been only a clerk, a bailiff, or meſſor, and caſtle-keeper; all appointed by the conſtable* of the caſtle for the time being.

There are alſo four Verdurers of the foreſt, elected by the freeholders of the county, by virtue of the King's writ directed to the High Sheriff for that purpoſe; and in the time of King Canute their fee was yearly of the King's allowance, two horſes, one of which was ſaddled, one ſword, five javelins, one ſpear, one ſhield, and 10l. in money.

The gaveller is an officer appointed by the conſtable of the caſtle: This officer receives, by way

* The firſt perſon I find mentioned as conſtable of the caſtle and warden of the foreſt, is John de Monmouth, 18th King John. The preſent conſtable is the Earl of Berkeley, who is alſo Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum, Colonel of the Militia of the county of Glouceſter, and of the cities and counties of Briſtol and Glouceſter, Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the Foreſt of Dean, and High Steward of Glouceſter.

of perquiſite or fee, a ſmall ſum of the miners, called the King's dues, and gives ſome directions concerning mining.

The firſt officer of this ſort was in 1660. Mr. Rudder ſays, "He takes his name from Gavel, the Anglo-Saxon for tribute; but he may more likely derive it from the French word Gabelle, a cuſtom; hence Gabeller or Gaveller, Gabelier meaning the receiver of ſuch cuſtom, or cuſtom-houſe officer."

There are three courts, common to all foreſts.

1. The Court of Attachment, held once in forty days before the Verdurers, who receive the attachment *de viridi et venatione*, (of vert and veniſon) taken by the reſt of the officers, and enroll them for preſentment at the next juſtice ſeat for puniſhment, this court not having the power to convict.

2. The Court of Swanimote, held before the Verdurers as Judges, thrice in the year. This court can both enquire and convict, but cannot give judgment. All attachments ſhould be preſented at the next ſwanimote, where the freeholders within the foreſt are to appear to make inqueſt and juries.

Theſe two courts uſed to be held at the Speech-houſe, which ſtands about the middle of the foreſt; but have been neglected for ſome time.

3. The Juſtice-Seat Court, which is the higheſt, cannot be kept oftener than every third year. It is

held before the chief juſtice in Eyre, and has juriſdiction to enquire, hear, and determine all treſpaſſes within the foreſt; and all claims of franchiſes, privileges, and liberties relative thereto: and before its being held, the regarders muſt go through and viſit the whole foreſt, in order to preſent all kinds of treſpaſſes. Beſides theſe three courts, the hundred of St. Briavels, being in the crown, retains the privilege of a court-leet, which is held at the caſtle, where there are alſo two other courts held, of peculiar natures: firſt, the Court of Record, held for the caſtle, the manor, and the hundred of St. Briavels, before the conſtable or his deputy, and the ſuitors of the manor, for trying all perſonal actions of whatever value, ariſing within the hundred, and levying fines of lands in the ſame. All proceſſes run in the name of the conſtable, or his deputy.

The other is the Mine Law Court, for trying all cauſes between the miners, &c. concerning the mines: it is to be held before the conſtable as ſteward of the court, or his deputy; beſides whom, none are to be preſent but the gaveller, caſtle clerk, and free miners, who muſt be natives of the hundred of St. Briavels, and have worked in ſome of the mines at leaſt one year and a day. The parties and witneſſes are ſworn upon a bible, into which a piece of holly ſtick is put; and are obliged to wear the hoof or working cap on their heads during examination. Cauſes tried at this court are not determined by the foreſt laws, or by any written laws of the realm, but by ſuch as are peculiar

culiar to itſelf. The miners execute the legiſlative power, and make new laws for their convenience, as often as they ſee occaſion.

The privileges of the foreſt are very extenſive. The free miners claim a right by preſcription of digging iron ore and coal in the foreſt, and of carrying their coal-works begun there, into the incloſed lands adjoining; alſo to cut timber out of the foreſt, neceſſary to carry on their works, as well in the lands of private perſons, as in the King's ſoil.

The FOUR POLITICAL DIVISIONS *of the* COUNTY.

1. Kiftſgate diviſion (containing the eight hundreds of Kiftſgate, Slaughter, Tibbleſton, Cleeve, Cheltenham, Deerhurſt, Tewkeſbury, and Weſtminſter) compriſes the N. and N. E. parts adjoining to Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, and Oxfordſhire.

2. The Seven-Hundred diviſion (containing thoſe of Cirenceſter, with Out-Torn and Minety, Britwell's Barrow, Bradley, Rapſgate, Biſley, Longtree, and Witſton) lies S. S. W. of the former, with Oxfordſhire and part of Berkſhire on the E. and Wiltſhire on the S. S. E.

3. Berkeley diviſion (containing the ſeven hundreds of Berkeley, Thornbury, Pucklechurch, Langley and Swineſhead, King's-Barton, Henbury,

bury, and Grumbald's-Aſh) extends from the Seven-Hundred diviſion to the extremity of the county towards Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, with the Severn on the N. W.

4. The Foreſt diviſion (containing the ſix hundreds of St. Briavels, Blideſlow, Weſtbury, Botloe, Dutchy of Lancaſter, Dudſton, and King's-Barton) takes in all that part of the county which lies on the N. W. of the Severn, and that part of the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton ſituate on the other ſide of that river.

When this diſtribution was made is not known; but the moſt ancient diviſions of counties into hundreds and tithings was by King Alfred; of which, with ſome other material occurrences in the Engliſh hiſtory during his reign, an account will be hereafter given.

There was formerly a cuſtom called Waſſailing, or going from houſe to houſe at Chriſtmas or New-Year's Eve, with a bowl* filled with toaſt and

* This was called a Waſſail Bowl, derived from the Anglo-Saxon, ſignifying to be in health. The bowl was carried by young women, who accepted little preſents from the houſes they ſtopped at. Formerly, on New-Year's Eve, our hardy anceſtors uſed to aſſemble round the glowing hearth with their cheerful neighbours, and in the ſpicy Waſſail Bowl drown every former animoſity:—An example worthy modern imitation! Waſſail was the word, and Waſſail every gueſt returned as he took the circling goblet from his friend, whilſt ſong and civil mirth brought in the infant year.—The Waſſail Bowl or Cup is ſtill carried about in Yorkſhire by women who ſing carols.

ale

ale or cyder, but is now grown much out of uſe in this county.

There are twenty-eight towns in the county of Glouceſter where markets are actually held.

Berkeley - -	on Tueſday
Biſley - - - -	Thurſday
Camden - - -	Wedneſday
Cheltenham - -	Thurſday
Cirenceſter - -	Monday and Friday
Coleford - - -	Friday
Dean - - - -	Monday
Durſley - - -	Thurſday
Fairford - - -	Thurſday
Glouceſter - -	Wedneſday and Saturday
Hampton - - -	Tueſday
Horſley - - -	Saturday
Leachlade - - -	Tueſday
Marſhfield - -	Tueſday
Newent - - -	Friday
Newnham - -	Friday
Northleach - -	Wedneſday
Painſwick - - -	Tueſday
Stanley St. Leonards	Saturday
Sodbury - - -	Thurſday
Stow - - - - -	Thurſday
Stroud - - - -	Friday
Tetbury - - -	Wedneſday
Tewkeſbury - -	Wedneſday and Saturday
Thornbury - -	Saturday
Wickwar - - -	Monday
Winchcombe - -	Saturday
Wotton-Underedge	Friday.

Of

Of the RIVERS *of* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The principal rivers are but four: The Severn, the Iſis or Thames, the Firſt Avon, the Second or Briſtol Avon, which receive all the others that either riſe in the county or run through it: to which I ſhall add the Churn, as being doubtleſs the ſource of the Thames.

The Severn riſes out of Plinlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryſhire, paſſes by Llanidlos and Welſh Pool, where it becomes navigable; thence to Shrewſbury and Bridgnorth in Shropſhire; enters Worceſterſhire above Bewdley; and runs by Worceſter and Upton into Glouceſterſhire, a little above Tewkeſbury, about half a mile below which town it receives the Avon from Warwickſhire: lower down, by parting itſelf, it makes the Iſle of Alney,* which

* In 1013 Canute (ſon of Swain) the Dane, having taken poſſeſſion of the kingdom, Ethelred II. ſent his wife Emma to her brother Richard II. ſurnamed the Good, 4th Duke of Normandy, and retired into the Iſle of Wight; on which Canute was proclaimed King: but in April 1016, Edmund, ſurnamed Ironſides, (ſon of Ethelred) was crowned in the market-place, at Kingſton-upon-Thames: but upon a diſagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewiſe crowned at Southampton; in June following he totally routed Edmund at Aſſendon, or Aſhdon, near Walden in Eſſex, and purſued him to Deerhurſt, eight miles from Glouceſter, whither he fled; and here, to prevent any further effuſion of blood, the two Kings agreed to meet in this iſle of Alney, and engage in ſingle combat, their armies being ſpectators; when neither obtaining the victory, a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. But Edmund being

which is rich and beautiful, runs by Glouceſter, (on the weſtern ſide of the city) a little below which place, by uniting its divided ſtreams, it becomes broader and deeper by the ebbing and flowing of the tide; paſſing by Newnham, after a courſe of more than forty miles, through the country, it receives the Wye, (which riſes out of the ſame hill) and

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ing murdered at Oxford a month after, Canute was in 1017 eſtabliſhed ſole monarch; and in 1018 he made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma widow of Ethelred, by whoſe marriage with two Engliſh Monarchs, the Normans began to have footing in England.

William the Conqueror's father was Robert 6th Duke of Normandy, youngeſt ſon of the above Richard the Good. From Edmund Ironſide, by marriage of Margaret his eldeſt daughter (ſole heireſs to the Engliſh Crown, but excluded from her inheritance by the Norman Conqueſt) with Malcolm, third King of Scotland, commonly called Canmore, deſcended King James I. of England, and ſixth of Scotland; in whoſe perſon the Imperial, Britiſh, Saxon, Engliſh, Norman, and Scottiſh Crowns were united. His daughter Elizabeth married Frederick king of Bohemia, Prince Palatine of the Rhine; and from the Princeſs Sophia, their daughter, wife of Erneſt Auguſtus, Elector of Hanover, Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, and Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, father of King George I. is deſcended our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign; whoſe anceſtors in the male line alſo ſprang from the above Malcolm and Margaret. Their daughter Maud married Henry I. youngeſt ſon of William the Conqueror by Matilda of the Brunſwick family, deſcended from Baldwin the ſecond, Count of Flanders; thus reſtoring to her what her mother had been deprived of; from this marriage came Matilda or Maud, married firſt to Henry the fifth, Emperor of Germany; and ſecondly to Geoffry Plantagenet Earl of Anjou, by whom ſhe had Henry II. whoſe third ſon

and loſes its name at the place of confluence below Chepſtow, where it becomes the boundary between Glouceſterſhire and Monmouthſhire; and continues till it receives the Briſtol Avon at Kingroad, where it is ten or twelve miles over, and capable of receiving ſhips of great burthen. From Glouceſter and Newnham ſeveral brigs are employed in the trade to London and Ireland; and a great number of barges or trows are continually going between Briſtol, Glouceſter, Tewkeſbury, Worceſter, and Bewdley; where, by means of a canal, a communication is opened with the rivers Merſey and Trent, which promiſes great advantages to the neighbouring country. The bailiwick of the Severn is in the crown.

The places for paſſing this river are, at the Lower Load, a mile below Tewkeſbury by ferry: the Haw, ſix miles above Glouceſter, about ſeven from Cheltenham, by boat; at Maiſemore Bridge; the Bridge at Glouceſter; Framilode, about ten miles below Glouceſter, by boat from the paſſage-houſe on the South ſide to Weſtbury; at Newnham, two miles further down, where the river is

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ſon Richard I. and ſixth ſon John, ſucceſſively reigned in England. His eldeſt daughter Maud was married to Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, (whoſe poſſeſſions were Hanover, Zell, and Wolfembuttle) progenitors of the Dukes of Brunſwick, and of Erneſt Auguſtus elector of Hanover, and as ſuch arch-treaſurer of the Holy Roman Empire; from whom is likewiſe deſcended the preſent King of Pruſſia, who is Elector of Brandenburgh, and Grand Chamberlain of the Empire.

about

about a mile over, and the paſſage-houſe is on the weſt ſide of the river over to Arlingham: [Here is a ford, over which, at low water, waggons and people on horſeback, of more reſolution than prudence, ſometimes paſs; many having loſt their lives by their raſhneſs in ſuch an attempt, and that only to ſave a trifling expence:] at Pirton in the pariſh of Lidney, to land in Berkeley pariſh; at Auſt or the Old Paſſage, between Auſt in Henbury pariſh, and Beachley in Tidenham pariſh, both in Glouceſterſhire; and the New Paſſage, between the Salt Marſh in Glouceſterſhire and Port Skeweth, near St. Pere, Monmouthſhire.*

A new, correct, and eaſy method of knowing the hours, &c. to paſs at Auſt and New Paſſages, is inſerted after the Itinerary.

The firſt Avon, a Britiſh name which ſignifies a river, riſes near Naſeby in Northamptonſhire, enters Warwickſhire at Colthrop, and paſſing by Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford, where it is navigable, runs by Eveſham to enter Glouceſterſhire a little above Tewkeſbury, and diſcharges itſelf into the Severn about a mile below this town.

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* A large ſum of money having been ſubſcribed towards the expence of forming a junction between the rivers Severn and Thames, to be continued from the Stroud navigation to Lechlade, a petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons Feb. 5, 1783, and an act of parliament in conſequence paſſed for that purpoſe, and the junction has been ſince compleated. An account of the Tunnel is given after that of the city of Glouceſter.

Isis. This has generally been conſidered as the head of the Thames, which, according to the current opinion, is ſo called from the junction of the names Thame and Iſis, their water joining near Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire; but it is proved from good authority, by the learned author of the additions to Camden's Britannia, that notwithſtanding ſo plauſible an etymology, this river, which Camden and others have called Iſis and Ouſe, was anciently called Thames and Tems, before it came near the Tame.

The Thames has been reputed to riſe in the pariſh of Coats, out of a well that overflows in the winter, or in a very wet ſeaſon only; but in the ſummer this river can be traced no higher than to ſome ſprings which riſe in the pariſh of Kemble, a little ſouth on the Foſs road, about four miles from Cirenceſter; hence it runs to Cricklade, to which place it is navigable upwards; ſo to Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley, and Windſor, in its way to the great metropolis. But the Churn (Corin ſignifying the top in the Britiſh language) may with greater propriety be called the head of that river, being the higheſt ſource whence it derives its water: The name is of Britiſh original, Chevyrn ſignifying rapid. It riſes at a place known by the name of the Seven Springs, in the pariſh of Cubberly, on the left hand of the road from Frog-Mill to Glouceſter, about three miles and a half from Cheltenham, ten from Glouceſter, and eleven miles north of Cirenceſter.

The

The united waters of theſe pure ſprings are ſo copious as to drive a corn-mill, a little below their ſource, and ſhape their courſe through Coleſburn, Rendcombe, North-Cerney, and ſo on to Cirenceſter; thence to South-Cerney, and join the Thames above Cricklade, at the ſame place with the Iſis. The courſe of the Churn from the Seven Springs to this place is twenty miles; that of the Iſis, from its riſe, nine miles and a half.

Avon. Briſtol Avon takes its riſe at Tetbury in this county, which it quits immediately, and paſſing by Malmeſbury, Chippenham, Bradford, and Bath, (where it is navigable) runs to Briſtol, thence to Kingroad, where the Briſtol ſhips firſt ſpread their ſails when outward-bound, and firſt anchor on their return home. This river waſhes the Weſtern borders of Glouceſterſhire, and is the boundary between it and Somerſetſhire for about twenty miles.

By 11th and 12th of William III. cap. 23, the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty, of the city of Briſtol, are conſervators of the Avon, from above the bridge there to Kingroad, and ſo down the Severn to the two iſlands called the Holmes. It has been propoſed to join the Avon with the Thames by a canal, and ſo compleat an inland navigation betwixt London and Briſtol, which might be eaſily carried into execution; the diſtance between the riſe of the Iſis and the Avon being about ſeven miles.

Beſides the above, there are ſeventeen rivers of leſs note in this county, among which the Wye

has but little claim to a place, being a boundary between Glouceſterſhire and Monmouthſhire, at Welſh Bicknor, and at St. Briavels.

Half of the wooden bridge over this river at Chepſtow* (near its confluence with the Severn, at

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* Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, is a place of great antiquity, ſuppoſed to be built out of the ruins of the ancient Roman city called Venta Silurum; nothing can be more delightful than the ſituation of this place, being on the ſide of a hill near the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, ſo that there is a proſpect of both thoſe rivers, with many parts of the adjacent country.

On the banks of the Wye is a ſtrong caſtle, which formerly ſerved as a place of defence, and belonged to the Clares, Earls of Pembroke and Striguil, or Strighul, or Strugel, who were alſo Lords of Chepſtow; now one of the titles of the Duke of Beaufort, to whom the caſtle belongs. His anceſtor Charles, who took the name of Somerſet, (ſon of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet) married Elizabeth daughter and heireſs of William Herbert Earl of Huntingdon, and Baron of Gower and Chepſtow, by which appellation he had ſummons to Parliament, Nov. 26, 1508, 22d Henry VII. 1514, 5th Henry VIII. he was created Earl of Worceſter and Baron of Ragland. Henry, the 5th Earl, was in 1641, 16th Charles I. created Marquis of Worceſter, now the title of the Duke's eldeſt ſon. Henry, the third Marquis, being, Dec. 2, 1682, 33d Charles II. created Duke of Beaufort.

Of the above family of the Clares was Richard de Clare, ſurnamed Strong-bow, from his great ſtrength and ſkill in archery; who, in 1171, 16th Henry II. with Robert Fitz-Stephen, on the invitation of Dermot King of Leinſter, went over to Ireland. Fitz-Stephen went firſt, and landed with his forces at Waterford, took Wexford, which was given him, and there ſettled the firſt Engliſh Colony in that iſland.

The

at which place, at the new and full moon, is one of the higheſt tides known; the flood riſing ſometimes ſixty feet) is repaired by Glouceſterſhire, and the other half by Monmouthſhire.

The inhabitants of that place ſtill retain our ancient garb, and much of our language, with a mixture of Iriſh.

Strongbow married Dermot's daughter, and on his death ſucceeded to the kingdom of Leinſter, and ſoon reduced the whole iſland to ſubmiſſion; at that time it was divided into ſeven kingdoms, (like our Heptarchy) viz. Connaught, Corke, Leinſter, Oſſory, Meath, Limerick, and Ulſter; of theſe, Rodiric king of Connaught was the chief, and exerciſed the ſame authority over the others as our Saxon Monarchs did over thoſe of the Heptarchy while it laſted. It is now divided into four large provinces, Ulſter, Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaught; ſubdivided into thirty-two counties or ſhires, has four Archbiſhops, and eighteen Biſhops.

In 1172, King Henry II. went over himſelf into Ireland, and landed at Waterford, Oct. 18, where all the Iriſh voluntarily came to his court, and with emulation ſtrove who ſhould firſt ſwear allegiance to him; thus becoming maſter of the iſland without violence, he kept his Chriſtmas at Dublin, ſtaid ſix months here, and on his departure at Eaſter 1173, left Hugh de Laci to govern in his name, with the title of Juſticiary of Ireland. He was ſucceeded in it by Strongbow, who died in 1176, and was buried in the chapter-houſe of the Abbey of Glouceſter.

Jan. 23, 1542, 32d Henry VIII. the Parliament of England confirmed an act paſſed in Ireland, whereby that iſland was erected into a kingdom, and thenceforward the kings of England added to their titles that of King of Ireland, of which, from 1210, 11th John, they had only been ſtiled Lords.

Ireland was by the Britons called Yverdon; by the Romans Hibernia, from Ibernæ, a Phænician word, ſignifying the

PRODUCE *of the* COUNTY.

CORN.*

Conſidering the quantities of corn brought into the county from Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire, as well as from Herefordſhire, in waggons, and from Upton upon Severn by water, there is good reaſon to think that the corn of the growth of this county is not ſufficient for its inhabitants, ſo vaſt a conſumption is there of every kind in the manufacturing and populous parts of the county.

CHEESE.

The quantity made in this county is thus accounted for; the Vale, allowing for the Severn, 500,000

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furtheſt habitation; and by the Saxons Iren-land, that is, the country of Iren or Erin. Camden ſuppoſes Erin to be derived from an Iriſh word ſignifying Weſt, it being the moſt Weſtern iſland of Europe.

St. Patrick was the firſt Biſhop in Ireland: he was carried captive thither from Scotland at ſixteen years of age, and died 491, aged 122. He is the tutelar Saint of Ireland; and 17th of March 1783, 23d of his preſent Majeſty George III. the moſt illuſtrious order of St. Patrick was inſtituted at Dublin, and the great hall in the caſtle proclaimed from that day to be called St. Patrick's hall.

* Water mills for grinding corn were invented by Belliſarius, while beſieged in Rome by the Goths in 529.

The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, and turned by men and beaſts with great labour; though Pliny mentions wheels turned by water. Windmills were invented in 1299.

Prices

500,000 acres, of which 350,000 is in paſture; of theſe allow 158,000 for milch cattle, at three acres to a cow, 50,000 at three cwt. of cheeſe each, the uſual calculation, 7500 tons; to theſe add about 500 tons made in other parts of the county,

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Prices of Wheat at different periods per quarter.

1193 to 1195	20s.	1216	12*d.*
		1280	20*s.*
		1315	40*s.*
1205, 6th John	12*d.*	1316	60*s.*
		1335	*40*s.*
And by reaſon of a froſt from January to March, the ſame year, for a mark, or 40*s.* ſterling.		1454	1*s.*
		1493	4*s.*
		1527	15*s.*
		1558	14*s.*

The following is a copy of the firſt Aſſize of Bread, proclaimed in 1202, 3d of John, throughout the kingdom; to be ſo that the bakers might gain three-pence in every quarter of wheat beſides the bran, and two loaves for the oven, with the following allowances:

The ASSIZE.

	d.
For 4 ſervants	2
Two boys -	¼
Salt - -	½
Yeaſt - -	½
Candle - -	¼
Wood - -	¾
Boulting -	½
per quarter	4¾

Wheat at per quarter.			White	Brown.
s.	*d.*		*oz.*	*oz.*
6	0	The quartern loaf well	16	24
5	6	baked to weigh	20	28
5	0	——	24	32
4	6	——	32	42
4	0	——	36	46
3	6	——	42	54
3	0	——	48	64
2	6	——	54	72
2	0	——	62	4 : 0
1	6	——	77	4 : 8

* Equal to 20s. a buſhel now.

the produce will be 8000 tons; which at 28l. per ton, or about four-pence per pound, the average for three or four years laſt paſt, amounts to 224,000l. The greateſt part is ſent to the factors in London, beſides a great deal of an inferior kind, ſold in proportion.

The

To underſtand which, obſerve, that ſilver was then twenty-pence an ounce, and every pound of money was a pound weight, the ſhilling being the twentieth part of ſuch pound weight; whereas now every pound of ſilver (valuing ſilver at 6s. per ounce) makes 3l. 12s. or 72s. ſterling. King John was the firſt who cauſed ſterling money to be coined here.

In the moſt ancient times, when money was firſt coined in this iſland, it was made of pure gold or ſilver, like the Hungarian ducats, Venetian zequins, &c. but afterwards, in making money, it being found convenient to have a certain quantity of baſe metal (or alloy) mixed with the gold or ſilver, the word ſterling was introduced to denote the exact proportion or degree of fineneſs which ought to be retained in coins ſo compoſed; the word being moſt probably derived from the Saxon *ſteore*, a rule or ſtandard, this and ſterling being ſynonymous.

Though Camden and ſome others derive it from Eaſterling or Eſterling; obſerving, that in the reign of King Richard I. money coined in the Eaſt parts of Germany began to be of ſpecial requeſt in England on account of its purity, and was called Eaſterling money; and ſome of the inhabitants of thoſe parts, called Eaſterlings, were ſoon after ſent for over, to perfect the Engliſh money, thence called Sterling for Eaſterling.

The original intention of alloy or allay was to give the minted metal a due hardneſs, that it might not waſte with wearing, and to increaſe the bulk and weight, ſo as to countervail the charges of coining.

The

The beſt cheeſe is made in the hundreds of Berkeley, Thornbury, and the lower diviſion of Grumbald's-Aſh, of various ſizes, from ten pounds to a quarter of a hundred weight each. The thick ſort is called Double Glouceſter and Double Berkeley, and uſually ſells upon the ſpot at ſix-pence per pound, about 33l. 12s. per ton.

In

The proportion of alloy is two carats, or eight grains troy, in a pound troy of gold; and eighteen penny-weights in a pound troy of ſilver.

The weight of the grain ought to be the exact weight of a grain of corn well dried, taken out of the middle of the ear.

The alloy uſed in gold, is ſilver and copper; but in ſilver coin, copper only.

1210, King John being in Ireland, on account of ſome commotions, the whole iſland was reduced to the King's obedience as formerly; and before his return he cauſed the laws and cuſtoms of England to be eſtabliſhed for the future in Ireland: And the ſame year John De Grey, Biſhop of Norwich, whom he made his juſticiary there, cauſed money to be coined at Dublin, of the ſame weight and fineneſs as in England, that the like money might be common in both kingdoms: On this coin King John was ſtiled Lord of Ireland, being the firſt Engliſh King who had that title; which was alſo given him on his Great Seal; and on the counter ſeal, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain.

The dukedom of Normandy was reduced under the dominion of France, and united again to that monarchy by Philip II. ſurnamed L'Auguſte, 1204, 5th of King John's reign, he being the 12th Duke of the Norman race in 320 years, deſcended from Rollo the Dane, who, anno 876, 5th of Alfred, made a deſcent in England; but found that wiſe Monarch ſo well prepared to receive him, that deſpairing of procuring a ſettlement here, he reſolved to go in queſt of

one

In proportion to its ſize and thickneſs it ſhould be kept to a certain age to make it fit for the table, and when in perfection it ſurpaſſes every other cheeſe, either Engliſh or foreign.

Cyder

Is another article, of which more is made than conſumed in the county, to the amount perhaps of 5000l. per annum.

Styre cyder is almoſt peculiar to the Foreſt of Dean, and yields a moſt extraordinary price; but beſides this particular ſort, it is the opinion of very competent judges, that the foreſters make the beſt cyder in the kingdom.

In the year 1763, though the crop of apples was ſo great that vaſt quantities of them were ſuffered to rot for want of caſks to put the cyder in, yet even then the beſt old Styre ſold at 15l. 15s. per hogſhead, and is ſince advanced to twenty; nor can the price of it be fixed, being chiefly purchaſed by perſons of fortune: And it is aſſerted, that Glouceſterſhire cyder is worth more in the maker's cellar, than the fineſt wines in the world, in the reſpective countries of their own growth; owing to the Styre apple not being a plentiful bearer, and its cyder, from accidents altogether unaccountable, parti-

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one in France, where Charles the Simple granted him this dukedom. The Dukes of Normandy and Aquitain are ſtill repreſented at the coronation of our ſovereigns.

All the pennies, with the head in a triangle, were Iriſh coin, that being anciently the ſhape of the Iriſh harp.

particularly liable to injury in keeping, ſo that its proving good is very precarious.

Cyder of three ſorts is equally one of the productions of the Vale:—The ſtout-bodied, rough, maſculine cyder, made of Longney Ruſſet, Hagley Crab, Winter Pippin, &c.; the full-bodied, rich, pleaſant cyder, made of the Harvey Ruſſet, Woodcock, Golden Pippin, Winter Quinning, &c.; and a third ſort made of the Bodnam Apple, Fox Whelp, and different ſorts of kernel fruit, of a middle nature between the other two, as partaking of the properties of both.

There is alſo ſome Styre made in the Vale, but not in that perfection as in the Foreſt of Dean.

Perry.

The beſt of the produce of this county is made of the Taunton Squaſh Pear, the Barland Pear, and the Mad Pear. His Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, father to our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, on a tour through this county in 1750, gave it the name of Champagne d'Angleterre. It is a delicious ſprightly liquor when in perfection, but a perſon heated by exerciſe ſhould not drink of it freely.

Bacon.

Glouceſterſhire Bacon is eſteemed very good, and large quantities of it are annually ſent to London and Briſtol.

Salmon

Is the only kind of fiſh ſent to London in any quantity, for which the metropolis pays the county about 4000l. per annum.

Coal.

Coal.

Moſt places in this county, within ten or twelve miles E. and N. E. of Briſtol, abound in coal mines, ſomething of the nature of that of Newcaſtle; and even the ſmall,* when wetted and thrown on a good fire, melts and forms into a very durable maſs.

The

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* At Liege in Germany they mix the ſmall duſt of coal with loam or clay, and a ſufficient quantity of water; pound it together till well incorporated, then make it up in forms which they call hochets, (near the ſize of a brick) theſe are piled up, and, when dry, make as good and laſting a fire as round coal, and are ſold very cheap.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 460, p. 672, April 1741, is an account given by William Hanbury, eſq; F. R. S. of theſe hochets or coal-balls, made at Liege, which he calls factitious coal; and ſays he had uſed this coal and clay mixed upwards of ten years, in his kitchen, laundry, parlour and library, and by experience found it anſwer very well, being a moſt excellent fire for roaſting, heating irons, or warming a room. The method of making it at Liege is by mixing one-third of unctuous clay (ſuch as brewers uſe for bungs, quite clear of ſand, gravel, or ſtone) and two-thirds of coal duſt; though it is not always neceſſary to uſe ſo much coal-duſt, as ſome clay will do if mixed half and half, which muſt be found by experience; but more coal than clay is always the beſt.

By a printed paper produced before the Royal Society anno 1628, it appears that this fuel was known in England at that time, and, according to the author of that paper, was diſcovered by Hugh Plat, in 1594. It is mentioned alſo by Ray, in his Topographical Obſervations, 8vo. p. 58, 1673; and an account of it is printed in the Eſſays for the month of December 1716, where it is propoſed to be made with the black ouſe of the river Thames, and for fourpence per buſhel.

Theſe

The upper part of the county is ſupplied with coal out of Shropſhire down the Severn, which burns quick and lively, but is not ſo durable. This is the ſort uſed at Cheltenham, generally ſold at a guinea per ton, and in ſmall quantities at 1s. 3d. per hundred weight.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his hiſtory of this county, ſays, "That if a line were laid from the mouth of the Severn to Newcaſtle, and ſo paſſed round the globe, coal is to be found within a degree of that line, and ſcarce any where elſe in the world." What grounds he can have for ſuch an aſſertion, it is difficult to determine. And a later author, Mr. Rudder, treats it as unaccountably whimſical and ridiculous, as facts and experiments are and ever will be wanting to ſupport it.

Fish.

The Severn, beſides the Salmon it produces in great plenty, and truly excellent, has the ſhad, the lamprey, and the elver; alſo the botchers, or ſalmon peel.

The ſhad of this river is a ſea-fiſh of the herring kind, by naturaliſts called Clupea, the flavour of which to ſome perſons is very grateful; they ſay it is like mackerel, and I take it to be the ſame with what is called the horſe mackerel in the

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Theſe coal-balls, I learnt, are made in ſome parts of Wales; and it is ſurpriſing that ſome ſuch mode has never been adopted by the poorer people in England, who might pound it with large mallets, or ſuch as the paviours uſe, inſtead of treading on it as the women do abroad.

Weſt; they are brought in large quantities to Cheltenham, and ſold cheap. The lamprey and lamprons, (only differing in their ſize, the latter being the ſmaller, for which it is more eſpecially famed) in Latin Lampetra, alſo Alabeta, (from Alabes, its Greek name) Galexia, and Lumbricus Marinus, is a ſpecies of the Petromyzon. It is of a dark colour on the back, but of a fine clear light blue on the belly; has ſeveral rows of teeth, but no back-bone or gills; inſtead of theſe laſt, on each ſide of the throat are ſeven holes to receive water; they grow to the weight of three, and even ten or twelve pounds, and the length of two feet and a half or upwards, and are in ſeaſon from January to March and April, being then fatteſt, but in the ſummer months are harder and lean, though at all times much eſteemed and ſcarce. They are potted at Glouceſter, when in ſeaſon, in pots of different ſizes, and ſent all over the kingdom.

Some authors reckon them of good juice, and to be preferred before all fiſh. Others, that they are quite otherwiſe, and that unleſs they are well cleaned, boiled, ſtewed, or baked, and ſeaſoned with ſpices, they are hard of digeſtion and unwholſome.

The Severn alſo produces the Elver, ſo called from a ſuppoſition that they are young eels, but are a ſpecies of fiſh which the editor of Camden, by miſtake, ſuppoſes not to be found in any county but Somerſetſhire. If the ſpring be mild and open they generally appear about the middle of April, when they cover the ſurface of the water, more eſpecially about the mouths of rivers that empty

empty themſelves into the Severn. They are of a dark brown colour, about two or three inches long; the country people ſkim them up in great abundance, ſcour, and boil them, then bring them to market as white as ſnow, where they are ſold at two-pence per pound. They are either fried in cakes, or ſtewed; ſome ſtew them with ſaffron.

Great plenty of very fine eels, the produce of the Severn and the rivers flowing into it, are alſo brought to Cheltenham, and ſold from 3d. to 4d. and 6d. per pound, according to the ſize.

Of the TRADE *and* MANUFACTURES *of* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The manufactures are, WOOLLEN CLOTHS of various ſorts.*

Many centuries ago the city of Glouceſter was famous for its cloth manufacture, where Brook-

 ſtreet,

* The clothing trade is ſo conſiderable in this county, that the other manufactures hardly deſerve to be mentioned. It is computed that 50,000 cloths are made yearly in it.

Wool was firſt manufactured in England in 1185, 31ſt Henry II. but no quantity of cloth was made till 1331, 4th Edward III. when John Kempe brought the art of weaving woollen cloth into England from Brabant, and ſettled at York; and ſeventy families of cloth-workers came from the Netherlands, by King Edward's invitation, which may be looked upon as the æra of the introduction of the art of making fine cloths in this kingdom.

1337,

ſtreet, ſituated on Full-Brook, was the place of habitation for clothiers, dyers, and ſhearmen; and even as lately as 1629, there was a company of clothiers in that city.

It was conſiderable at Cirenceſter in the reign of Henry IV. who granted a charter to a company of weavers there, which ſtill ſubſiſts, and it has flouriſhed

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1337, 11th Edward III. in a Parliament held about the middle of March, it was enacted, "that no wool of Engliſh growth ſhould be exported, and that all cloth-workers ſhould be received from whatever foreign part they came, and encouraged."

1340, Thomas Blanket and ſome others, inhabitants of Briſtol, ſet up looms in their own houſes. Before this the cuſtom upon unmanufactured wool exported amounted, at 50s. per ſack, to 250,000l. per annum; this exceſſive cuſtom ſet our people to work, inſtructed and aſſiſted by the foreigners from Ghent and Louvain, which two places, from the tenth century to this period, had furniſhed the greateſt part of Europe, and even England, with cloths manufactured from its own wool. Some ſay their trade continued to flouriſh till the fifteenth century.

1568, 10th Elizabeth, on the Duke of Alva's perſecution of the Proteſtants in the Netherlands, weavers, dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, ſilk throwſters, &c. came over from Flanders, and ſettled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colcheſter, Maidſtone, Southampton, &c. and taught the Engliſh the art of making Baize, Serges, Norwich Crapes, &c. The Baize-Makers chiefly ſettled at Colcheſter.

1579, Several of the provinces of the Low Countries ſhook off the Spaniſh government, then under Philip II. and founded the Republick of Holland, or Seven United Provinces; and in 1609 were by the Spaniards acknowledged independent: Ten ſtill remained to Spain, now called the Auſtrian Netherlands.

Towards

flouriſhed at different times in various other parts of the county. But nature pointing out the moſt convenient ſituation for carrying on this manufacture, which requires plenty of water for driving the fulling mills, and ſcouring of wool, it has long ſince been ſeated principally on the borders of the little rivers and brooks in the pariſhes of Biſley,

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Towards the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, and of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exportation of any wool at all was abſolutely prohibited, upon pain of having the right hand ſtruck off. From that time England has been exceedingly jealous of its wool; and to promote their vigilance, the Judges, King's Counſel at Law, and Maſters in Chancery, are in Parliament ſeated on wool-packs. Accordingly, ſcarce a parliament paſſes but the prohibition has been renewed; and about the middle of the 17th century the exporting wool was made a capital crime. As the manufacture now ſtands in the kingdom, the produce of it is computed to be eight millions per annum; three-fourths conſumed at home, the reſt exported.

Linen was firſt made in England in the year 1253, 37th Henry III. when the luxurious began to wear linen, but the generality woollen ſhirts.

Table linen was very ſcarce in England 1320, 13th Edward II. but 1386, 9th Richard II. a company of linen-weavers from the Netherlands ſettled in London. From a ſimilar perſecution of the Proteſtants in France by Louis XIV. 1685, 1ſt James II. on the revocation of the edict of Nantz (paſſed 1598 by Henry IV. of France, by which they enjoyed toleration in that kingdom) 50,000 of them came into England, ſome thouſands of whom ſettled in Spital-fields, London, and carried on the ſilk manufactory, where their deſcendants ſtill remain; others brought the art of making cryſtal glaſſes for watches, and pictures, and jewellery, to the greateſt perfection, beſides many other curious arts and manufactories, now flouriſhing in this kingdom.

Hampton, Stroud, Painſwick, Woodcheſter, Horſley, Stonehouſe, Stanley, Uley, Durſley, Wotton-Underedge, and neighbouring places of leſs note, where the maſter clothiers live; but the women and children all over the county are employed in carding of wool and ſpinning of yarn.

This manufacture is divided into four branches:

The country or inland trade, which yields about 250,000l. per annum.

The army trade, and that with the drapers in London, 100,000l. per annum.

The Turkey trade, 50,000l. per annum.

The Eaſt-India Company trade, 200,000l. per ann.—Total for this county only, half a million.

Iron Manufacture.

In the Foreſt of Dean are ſeveral furnaces and forges that afford employment for great numbers of miners, colliers, carriers, and other labourers; and by mining, which is the chief employment of the poor here, it is ſaid they can earn more than any common labourers whatever elſewhere. The Foreſters boaſt of their independency, and ſay, "that the produce of their own county is ſufficient for them without being obliged to any other part of the kingdom."

At Froombridge, in the pariſh of Frampton upon Severn, is one of the completeſt ſet of mills for making *iron* and *ſteel ware* in the kingdom. The

The proprietors of which have alſo a tin-plate work at Framilode.*

Brass Works.

There are two, one at the Baptiſt Mills, near Briſtol, and the other at Warmley in the pariſh of Bitton; both carried on by companies of large property.

Pins.

At Glouceſter is a very valuable manufactory, which in the year 1626, on the decline of the clothing trade, that the poor inhabitants might not be deſtitute of employment, was by John Tiſley, to his great honour, brought to this place; where it was ſo properly encouraged and promoted, that at preſent the manufacture returns about 20,000l. per annum† from London, beſides a very extenſive trade with the country.

* Till the year 1563 the Engliſh iron wire was all made and drawn by main ſtrength alone, in the Foreſt of Dean and elſewhere, and the greateſt part of iron wire and ready-made wool-cards were imported; but at the above period the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The firſt of which in England was erected by Godfrey Box, of Liege, in 1590.

† Pins were brought from France, and firſt made in England in the year 1543, before which invention both ſexes uſed ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, claſps, hooks and eyes, and ſkewers of braſs, ſilver, and gold; alſo the prickles of thorns curiouſly ſcraped, trimmed and dried, called by the poor women in Wales *Pin Draen*, have ſerved with them for the purpoſe of pins, and are uſed to this day.

Cards for clothiers uſe,* at Durſley, Stroud, and Wotton-Underedge.

Scarlet Dying,† ſcarcely done any where in equal perfection as at Stroud.

Worſted combing, at Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, and Tetbury.

Stocking Frame Knitting,‡ at Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, Newent, and a few villages in their neighbourhood.

Carpet

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* Biſhop Blaize, patron of the wool-combers, invented the card for combing of wool; he ſuffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocleſian, anno 304.

† The art of ſcarlet dying was invented an. 1000. Till 1608, 6th James I. the Engliſh were not ſkilled in the art of dreſſing and dying Engliſh woollen manufactures, but ſent them into Holland white, and the Hollanders ſent them back when dyed, and ſold them in England; but in this year Alderman Cockaine, intimating to the King and Miniſtry that a great profit would accrue to England if the cloths were dreſſed at home, obtained a patent to dreſs and dye them, excluſive of all others; and a proclamation was publiſhed, forbidding all perſons to ſend any white cloths abroad; whereupon the Hollanders prohibited the importation of dyed cloths from England: this prohibition, and Cockaine's dying and dreſſing them worſe and dearer than they were in Holland, obliged the King to grant the exportation of a certain quantity, and little by little the trade returned into its old track. The art of dying was afterwards brought from the Low Countries by one Brewer, in 1643, and firſt uſed at Bow near Stratford.

‡ The Stocking frame was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee of Cambridge, 1589, 31ſt of Elizabeth.

Carpet Weaving, lately brought to Cirenceſter by two perſons, who make all the various ſizes and patterns with good ſucceſs.

The heavy *Edge-Tools* made at Cirenceſter are in great reputation. Two families here have for ſome time enjoyed unrivalled the branch of making knives for curriers to ſhave the leather, which the people of Birmingham are ſaid to have attempted in vain.

Harrateens, *Cheneys*, and a few other woollen ſtuffs, are made at Cirenceſter, and ſent white to London.

Paper. Fine Writing Paper* is made at Poſtlip in the pariſh of Winchcombe, at Quenington, and at Abbenhall; the brown ſort at a few other places in the county.

Felt Hats† are made at Frampton-Cotterel, and employ a great many hands.

Rug

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* Paper was firſt invented in the time of Alexander the Great, about three hundred and forty years before Chriſt. None made of cotton till A. D. 1000. The firſt made of linen rags in 1179 by a German. The manufacture introduced into England at Dartford in Kent, 1588, 30th Elizabeth, though ſcarcely any but brown paper was made till 1687, when white paper began to be made.

† Men's hats were invented at Paris by a Swiſs, 1404, and firſt worn in England in the reign of Henry VII. in the fourth year of which, 1489, a ſtatute paſſed, "that no capper or hatter ſhould ſell any hat above 1s. 8d. or cap above 2s. 8d."

Hats

Rug and *Blanket Manufacture*,* at Nailſworth, Durſley, Nibley, and other places of the clothing country.

Woolſtapling, or breaking the wool, at Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, and Tetbury.

The CITY *of* GLOUCESTER.

THE ancient Britiſh name was *Caer Glow*. Caer ſignifies a city, and Glow fair; a name it well deſerves, being a fair city, firſt built by Arviragus† A. D. 47, in honour of Claudius the 5th Roman Emperor,

Hats were firſt manufactured in London by Spaniards in 1510, 2d Henry VIII. Before this time, men and women generally wore cloſe knit woollen caps.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, high-crowned hats were worn by the men; and 1571, 13th ſame reign, a law paſſed, enacting, "that every perſon above ſeven years of age, ſhould on Sundays and Holidays wear a cap of wool, knit-made, thickened and dreſſed in England by ſome of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentle-women, and every lord, knight, and gentleman of twenty marks land, and their heirs, and ſuch as have borne office of worſhip in any city, town or place, and the wardens of the London companies.

* So called without doubt from Thomas Blanket, who in 1340 firſt ſet up looms for weaving in Briſtol.

† Authors differ much concerning Arviragus; ſome ſay he could not have married Claudius's daughter, as he flouriſhed in the time of Domitian, according to Juvenal; ſo he might,

Emperor, whoſe daughter he is ſaid to have married. Antoninus Pius, the 16th Emperor, called it Glevum.

It was anciently a famous ſtation of the Romans, who, when they ſubdued this part of the iſland, were under the neceſſity of planting a colony here governed by a Conſul, (Comes) becauſe of the incurſions of the Silures,* inhabitants of the ſouthern part of Wales, who were the laſt that conſented to ſubmit to the Roman yoke.

The Legion at this place was called Colonia Glevum. Their conſular-way, called the Ermine-ſtreet, beginning at St. David's in the county of Pembroke, paſſes through this city, and reaches as far as Southampton in Hampſhire, and is ſuppoſed to join the northern military way, called by Dugdale

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might, and yet be the perſon who withſtood Claudius on his arrival in Britain, an. 44. Domitian began his reign an. 81. Thus Arviragus, called alſo Meurigus, might flouriſh in both theſe reigns. He was the youngeſt ſon of Kimbelinus or Cymbeline, who reigned in Britain at the time of the birth of our Saviour; whoſe goſpel was firſt preached in this iſland in the reign of Arviragus, an. 63, by Joſeph of Arimathea, and eleven more of the diſciples of Philip; and though Arviragus and his nobles did not embrace it, yet they favoured the preachers.

Arviragus died an. 87, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Marius, grandfather to Lucius the firſt Chriſtian King. Both he and Arviragus are ſaid to have been buried at Glouceſter.

* The Silures, the braveſt and moſt powerful of all the Britons, could not be tamed either by clemency or ſeverity. An. 52, Oſtorius died with grief that he could not ſtop the progreſs of their victories.

Dugdale Via Icenorum, or Ikeland-ſtreet, which went from Tinmouth through the counties of York, Derby, Leiceſter, Warwick, Glouceſter, Oxford, and ſo to Wincheſter and Southampton, at ſome ſmall diſtance from this laſt place.

From the laws of Edward the Confeſſor it appears, that very conſiderable immunities and privileges were granted to theſe ways; among others, they had the King's peace, *i. e.* ſecurity of life and goods, and upon them the perſons of men in all caſes were free from arreſts, and their goods from diſtreſs.

This city was firſt won from the Britons by Chevline, the third King of the Weſt-Saxons, A. D. 570, ſoon after the fatal battle of Dirham* in this county, and was governed by a portgreve; from their hands it was wreſted by the Mercians, whoſe kingdom began in 582, and under them flouriſhed with great honour; they kept poſſeſſion of it till the Heptarchy was diſſolved, when from a variety of circumſtances it appears to have been one of the moſt conſiderable places in this part of the iſland, and that many of the Engliſh nobility reſided here.

According to Domeſday-Book† it paid twenty-ſix pounds yearly to the King, which being pounds of

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* Dirham is nine miles from Bath.

† Where it is ſtiled a city, when few other places had obtained that title, and London bore the name of Burgh, which might mean the ſame.

of ſilver, amounted to 78l. equal (according to the ſpecific value of money at preſent, compared with that of the above period) to 1,700l. Beſides the above ſum, it was obliged to furniſh the King every year with twelve ſextaries of honey of eight quarts each, and thirty-ſix dicres of iron of ten bars each, and one hundred rods of iron to make nails for the King's ſhips;* beſides ſome other ſmall cuſtoms for the King's houſhold.

In the time of King Edward the Confeſſor† it was an ancient borough, the inhabitants of which were ſtiled the Burgeſſes of the town of Glouceſter; and ſo they continued to be, till King John‡ by his letters

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* Forging of iron ſeems to have been at that time its principal manufactory.

† He was the ſeventh ſon of Ethelred by Queen Emma, and the firſt King who collected all the laws of his predeceſſors into one book, the origin of our common law. The firſt alſo who ſigned his patents with the ſeal now called the King's Broad Seal, or Great Seal; Lambard affirms King Edward brought the uſe of it from Normandy, and with it the name of Chancellor. He made choice of this place to entertain his brother-in-law Euſtace, Earl of Boulogne, when on a viſit to him in 1051, and held a great aſſembly of his nobles in the ancient building in the monaſtery, now called the Long Work-houſe, where Henry I. afterwards held a like aſſembly.

‡ King John being beſieged in the Tower of London by the Barons, headed by Robert Fitz-Walter the general, he agreed to meet them at Runnemede, (or the Mead of Council, as treaties concerning the peace of the kingdom had in ancient times been held there) where he granted them Magna Charta, the great charter of the Engliſh liberties, conſiſting of ſeventy-nine articles, ſigned by him in Runnemede, between

letters patent incorporated them, with the privilege of keeping a market. He alſo enlarged its juriſdiction over ſeveral places in the neighbourhood, and granted them power to hold places of the crown, keep a coroner, beſide many other valuable privileges, which it ſtill enjoys. His ſon Henry III.* was crowned in the Abbey here 1216.

King

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tween Windleſore [Windſor] and Stanes, [Staines] on the 15th of June 1215, in the 17th year of his reign. Two copies of this charter, as old as King John's time, one with the broad ſeal, are now in the Cotton Library.

At the ſame time he granted the charter of foreſts, conſiſting of eighteen articles, of which there is no original extant, or any copy older than the firſt of Henry III. 1216, when he confirmed them both.

Some hiſtorians date the æra of our Parliaments from the meeting in Runnemede; but the firſt writs for Sheriffs to return two Knights of the Shire as repreſentatives of each county, and for each city and borough to ſend as many citizens and burgeſſes, were iſſued January 20, 1265, 49th Henry III. and may more properly be reckoned the epocha of the Houſe of Commons in its preſent ſtate. The firſt Parliament, in which the Lords and Commons ſat together, was held 1330, 4th Edward III. in a building, now a barn, at Eltham in Kent, where formerly was a royal palace.

King John was the firſt of the Kings of England who wrote himſelf in his grants in the plural number, *nos*, we, *pro nobis et hæredibus noſtris*, for us and our heirs; all before him wrote *Ego*, I, &c.

* King Henry III. reigned 56 years and 4 weeks; he firſt fixed the weights and meaſures as follows:

An Engliſh penny, called a ſterling, (our penny-weight) round and without clipping, was to weigh 32 wheat corns, taken out of the midſt of the ear.

20 ſuch

King Edward I. in the ſixth year of his reign, A. D. 1278, held a parliament here, wherein were enacted ſeveral good laws concerning the liberties and franchiſes of the nation, now called *The Statutes of Glouceſter*, and are often quoted in the courts of law.

Richard II. alſo held a parliament here in 1378, and was lodged in the monaſtery with his whole court.

Richard III. who had been Duke of Glouceſter, had ſuch a reſpect for this city, that he made it a county incorporate under a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and added to it the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's-Barton, gave it the ſword and cap of maintenance, with many other privileges, of which it does not ſeem to have availed itſelf; as in the 27th of the reign of King Henry VIII. 1536, an order was made, that if any perſon ſuffered his houſe to fall to decay, and did not rebuild it within three years, he was to loſe his title to his freehold, and the lord of the manor was at liberty to build upon it; and if he neglected to do it in three years, then the corporation might build for their own uſe; and on their neglect for three years, the firſt owner might re-enter: which ſtatute had its deſired effect, and the city was ſoon

 rebuilt.

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20 ſuch pennies	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound
8 pounds	1 gallon of wine
8 gallons of wine	a London buſhel
8 buſhels	one quarter.

rebuilt. Henry VIII.* confirmed all former grants and charters; and on erecting a biſhoprick here Sept. 3, 1541, 39th of his reign, by a particular clauſe in his charter, ordered that the whole town be thenceforth and for ever a city.

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* In September 1521, King Henry finiſhed his book againſt Luther, concerning the Seven Sacraments, on which Pope Leo Xth called an Aſſembly of the Cardinals, and after a long debate, what title would be moſt proper, gave him the glorious one of '*Defender of the Faith*;' which, by a bull then drawn up, was confirmed on him and the Kings of England, his ſucceſſors. March 22, 1531, at a general convocation of the clergy, he was, for his zeal againſt the Lutherans, acknowledged ſole protector and ſupreme head of the church; a title confirmed by Parliament 1534, when the papal authority was entirely aboliſhed in England, and the firſt-fruits and tenths granted to the King. An act was alſo paſſed, that when a biſhoprick became vacant, the King ſhould for the future ſend to the chapter a Congé d'Elire, (or permiſſion to chuſe) and in caſe the election was not over in twelve days after ſuch licence, then to belong to the Sovereign. This reformation was forwarded by Edward VI.; and in 1548, the ſecond of his reign, the church ſervice was firſt ſung in Engliſh.

The name of Proteſtants began at the diet of Spires 1529, when ſeveral of the German ſtates proteſted againſt a decree of the diet to ſupport the doctrines of the church of Rome. —The proteſting ſtates were, the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh, the Landgrave of Heſſe, and the Princes of Lunenburgh.

A name given by way of contempt to the Calviniſts of of France, had its riſe in 1560, but authors are not agreed as to its origin. The moſt plauſible opinion, however, is that of Paſquier, who obſerves that at Tours, where they were firſt thus denominated, the people had a notion that an apparition called King Hugon, ſtrolled about the ſtreets in the night time: whence, as thoſe of the Reformed Religion met chiefly in the night to pray, they called them Huguenots or Diſciples of King Hugon.

In 1671, 22d Charles II. this city forfeited its charter, which was ſurrendered, and was the firſt that King took into his hands; upon proper application, April 13, 1673, 24th of his reign, their former privileges were confirmed, and it was erected into a free city and county of itſelf for ever, but it coſt the corporation 679l. 4s. 9d. to procure this charter; by which the corporation muſt conſiſt of thirty members at leaſt, but cannot exceed forty, of whom the Mayor and Aldermen are twelve, the reſt common-council. Every ſon of a burgeſs is free born, and as ſuch entitled to his freedom.

In September 1790, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, with his ſon Prince William of Glouceſter, paid a viſit to the Right Rev. the Biſhop of Glouceſter Dr. Richard Beadon, at the palace, and were preſent at the meeting of the Three Choirs, which was more numerous than was known to have been for many years, it being ſaid there were 1200 people preſent. Madame Mara ſung each of the three days, and the band was well ſelected under the direction of Mr. Mutlow.

Saturday Sept. 11th, the Mayor and Corporation waited on his Royal Highneſs to preſent him the freedom of the city, as alſo to his ſon. Sunday he attended divine ſervice at the cathedral, and afterwards went to Cheltenham, where Mr. Moreau had the honour to preſent to him his Cheltenham Tour, and his Medal.

The city of Glouceſter, in its preſent ſtate, is very handſome, three miles in circumference, and

the capital of the ſurrounding county, to which it gives name. It is ſituated in lat. 51. 49. long. 101 miles weſt from London, in the midſt of the fine and extenſive vale of Glouceſter, by ſome called the vale of Eveſham, but moſt writers have given it the former name. It is 37 miles N. N. E. from Briſtol, 25 S. W. from Worceſter, 32 S. from Hereford, 26 E. from Monmouth, and 9½ from Cheltenham, commonly called 10. The river Severn flows on the Weſt ſide of it, where is a convenient quay and wharf; it is the firſt port upon that river, with its proper officers, viz. a cuſtomer and collector, a comptroller, a ſearcher, a ſurveyor, and two boatmen; a privilege granted to this city by Queen Elizabeth,* by charter dated the 20th of June, in the 22d year of her reign.

From the middle of the city, where the four principal ſtreets meet, there is a deſcent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

The four ſtreets, well paved and enlightened by lamps, are, the Weſtgate, which is the principal ſtreet, being 938 yards (above half a mile) long, from the top to the Weſtgate; the Eaſtgate-ſtreet is 294 yards, from the croſſing of the four principal ſtreets to the Eaſtgate; the upper Northgate-ſtreet

* When the Spaniſh Armada threatened an invaſion, the city of Glouceſter armed one hundred men for the Queen's ſervice. The Queen alſo encouraged the Reformation, and after a reign of 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days, expired 24th of March, O. S. 1603, aged 70, and in her ended the named of the *Tudors*.

ſtreet 180 yards long, from the croſſing of the ſtreet to the upper North-gate; and the Southgate-ſtreet, 391 yards long, as above. The buildings extend conſiderably beyond all theſe gates, except the Weſt; without the Eaſt-gate the extent is near half a mile, and called Barton-ſtreet; without the North-gate half a mile; and without the South-gate a quarter of a mile, called Littleworth.

The following perſons are, by charter or preſcription, officers in the city of Glouceſter:—The Mayor, who is alſo clerk of the market, and the marſhal and ſteward of the King's houſhold when his Majeſty is in the city; the High Steward, commonly a nobleman; the Recorder; the two Members of Parliament; the twelve Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is choſen, who, at the end of his mayoralty, is generally the coroner, and preſident of the hoſpitals; the Town-clerk; the two Sheriffs, choſen out of the common-council; the Common-Council, in number twenty-ſix; the Treaſurer; the Chamberlain; the Sword-bearer; the twelve Conſtables for the four wards, four for the Weſt, four for the North, two for the Eaſt, and two for the South; the four Serjeants at Mace, two for the Mayor, and one for each Sheriff; the Crier or Day Bell-man; a Water Bailiff; four Porters; a Night Bell-man and Gaoler; a Beadle, and Provoſt Marſhal.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and other principal officers, are to be elected on the Monday next after Michaelmas-day; twenty of the Common-Council muſt be preſent; and for not proceeding in this

regular way in the year 1671, they were ſerved with a quo warranto, and ſurrendered their charter, afterwards renewed as above.

There are twelve companies in the corporation, who attend on the Mayor with their ſtreamers upon particular occaſions:——

1. Mercers, under which are alſo included Apothecaries and Grocers
2. Weavers
3. Tanners
4. Butchers
5. Smiths and Hammermen, among which are Ironmongers, Cutlers, Saddlers, and Glaziers
6. Bakers
7. Joiners and Coopers
8. Shoemakers
9. Metal-men, to which belong Goldſmiths, Braziers, Pewterers, and Pin-makers
10. Taylors
11. Barbers
12. Glovers.

Beſides which, there were formerly the companies of Cappers and Furriers, Shearmen, Dyers, Cooks and Innholders, Clothiers, Haberdaſhers, and Brewers.

Borough Engliſh* (whereby lands and eſtates deſcended to the youngeſt ſon, and were forfeited to

* The lands in Kent of a tenant in gavel-kind, do not eſcheat to the King or other Lord of whom they are holden, in caſe of a conviction, and execution for felony; but the heir

to the King for felony but for a year and a day) was an ancient cuſtom and privilege enjoyed by the town and ſome part of the county of Glouceſter; and confirmed by a ſtatute made the 17th Edward II. called *The Statute of Glouceſter*; but is now loſt through diſuſe, and not claimed in any part of the county. Hence aroſe the ſaying "The father to the bough, the ſon to the plough."

The markets here are on Wedneſday and Saturday.*

There are four fairs annually, viz. On the 25th of March and two following days, granted by King James I.; the Eve and Feaſt of St. John, and five ſucceeding days, (22d to 29th of June) granted by

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heir of ſuch tenant, notwithſtanding the offence of his anceſtor, may enter immediately, and enjoy the lands by deſcent, after the ſame cuſtoms and ſervices by which they were before holden; except in caſes of High Treaſon, when ſaid lands are forfeited to the Crown; nor are the heirs entitled to them, if their anceſtor, being indicted for a felony, become an outlaw by abſconding.

* On Wedneſday March 8, 1786, two new markets were opened by proclamation in this city; one in the *Southgate-ſtreet*, to be appropriated as a daily market for the ſale of the following commodities, viz. butter, fiſh, earthen-ware, and vegetables, to be ſold by the town gardeners.

The other in the *Eaſtgate-ſtreet*, to be appropriated on Wedneſday and Saturday (being the public market-days) for the ſale of the following commodities, viz. all ſorts of meat, roaſting pigs, poultry of all ſorts, vegetables of all ſorts by the gardeners who come only on thoſe market days, fruit, wheat, barley, oats, beans, peaſe, rye, and other grain, and for tradeſmen.

Edward

Edward III. 1356; Barton fair, 17th September, granted by Edward IV. 1466; and on the 17th of November, and two days after, by James I.

In 1643, this city, being in poſſeſſion of the parliament's forces, was beſieged by the King and his nephew Prince Rupert; and Colonel Maſſey, the governor, ſummoned to ſurrender; who undauntedly returned for anſwer, that he was ſworn to keep the city, and ſo he would by GOD's help; and though the garriſon was reduced to great hardſhips, having only two or three barrels of powder, and proviſion ſhort in proportion, it withſtood all their attacks, till the Earl of Eſſex, coming to its relief, obliged the King to raiſe the ſiege on the 5th of September, and retire with an army of 3000 men to Painſwick-hill. But in conſequence of this oppoſition, on the reſtoration, the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's-Barton were taken from them by act of parliament, and returned to the out-county; and the walls pulled down; beſides which, the city ſuffered 26,000l. damage by the ſiege, and ſix churches out of eleven were deſtroyed. Five now remain, and are entire, beſides the Cathedral.

1. St. Mary de Load, near the Cathedral, belonging to a remarkable large pariſh, called the Mother Church, with a very low tower, and a ring of ſix bells.

There is a common tradition that King Lucius was buried in this church. Collier, in his hiſtorical deſcription, mentions the ſeveral hiſtorians who take notice of it.

2. St.

2. St. John the Baptiſt, in the Northgate-ſtreet, with a neat ſpire, and a ring of five bells.

The Magdalen, generally called St. James's Hoſpital, for nineteen paupers, with 1s. 6d. each; and St. Margaret's Hoſpital for nine poor men, with 2s. weekly; are in this pariſh.

3. St. Michael, near where the croſs ſtood, a neat ſpire, and ſix bells. The two pariſhes of St. Mary de Grace and St. Aldart, the churches deſtroyed in the rebellion, were united to this pariſh, but at the reſtoration the former was nullified, and has remained a diſtinct pariſh ever ſince.

The Blue-Coat Hoſpital, erected by Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning, Berks, for twenty boys, ſix of whom are to leave it every year, and have 10l. each to bind them apprentices, is in this pariſh.

There are alſo ten men and ten women, who have each a blue gown or cloak, and a pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a ſhirt or ſhift every year; and if any money remain at the year's end, it is by the founder's order to be diſpoſed of to female ſervants, who have lived ſeven years in one ſervice.

4. St. Mary de Cript, in the Southgate-ſtreet, a very neat ſpire, and an excellent ring of bills.

All-Saints was a diſtinct pariſh till demoliſhed in the wars 1643; it is now converted to the Tolſey.

St. Owen's, the church of which was deſtroyed as above, is alſo united to this; in which are, a Free School, founded 38th Henry VIII. 1547, by Joan

Joan Cook, widow of Alderman Cook; and St. Kimbro's hoſpital, built by Sir Thomas Bell, for ſix poor people.

5. St. Nicholas, in the Weſtgate-ſtreet, with a ſpire, and ring of ſix bells.

The Poſt-office was formerly kept juſt below this church, but is now removed into the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet.

St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, founded by Henry III. for twenty-four men and three women, with a weekly allowance of 2s. 6d. each, and a chamber; and for maintaining a miniſter, phyſician, maſter, and ſurgeon; is in this pariſh.

St. Catherine's, alias St. Oſwald's, was demoliſhed in 1643.

The Dean and Chapter of Briſtol, who had the rectory, advowſon of the vicarage and impropriation granted them 34th Henry VIII. allow a vicar 10l. per annum, to baptize, to viſit the ſick, and bury.

Trinity Church is a vicarage, without any revenue or incumbent. The pariſh was, by an ordinance of parliament 1648, united to St. Nicholas. 1689 the church, which for a long time had been in a ruinous condition, was taken down to ſave the charge of repairing: the tower being a beautiful ſtructure was left ſtanding, as of publick uſe and an ornament to the city; but by virtue of an act of parliament 23d George II. was taken down alſo, and the materials purchaſed and uſed in rebuilding the church of Upton upon Severn.

Beſides

Beſides the charities above-mentioned, there are many very conſiderable private donations in all theſe pariſhes, which at once prove both the riches and liberality of the inhabitants of this city and its neighbourhood.

The charity ſchool and workhouſe was founded by Timothy Nourſe, eſq; who gave 100l. for ever towards it; and by an act of parliament paſſed 1764, the guardians are to aſcertain what money will be neceſſary for the maintenance of the poor, which muſt be certified to the mayor, and levied by the churchwardens and overſeers of the reſpective pariſhes.

In the year 1756 a ſubſcription was opened, and carried on with great ſucceſs, under the auſpices of Norborn Berkeley, the late Lord Botetourt, and the late Honourable and Reverend Dr. Talbot, for eſtabliſhing a County Infirmary at this place; each of them contributing to ſo noble a charity in a meaſure adequate to their generoſity and publick ſpirit.

On a ſufficient ſum being raiſed, a piece of ground was purchaſed in the Southgate-ſtreet, and a handſome and commodious building begun, (towards which his late Majeſty granted 9200 feet of timber out of the foreſt of Dean) and was opened for the reception of patients in 1760, having coſt 6200l.

This extenſive charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions amounting to 970l. or thereabout, and the intereſt of 12,000l. placed out on different ſecurities. The whole governed by ſuch rules,

rules, and conducted in ſo orderly and prudent a manner, as juſtly to deſerve the liberal benefactions which are ſometimes left to ſupport it, as well as univerſal countenance.

The number of patients conſtantly in the houſe, on an average, are 112. Of thoſe admitted and diſcharged in the year, 600 and upwards; beſides above 300 out-patients. The total annual expence from 1800l. to 2000l.

The Tolſey, or Tolbooth, was anciently, and is now employed for the public affairs of the city; firſt built in 1565, but demoliſhed in 1602, when a council chamber and room under it were erected; but in 1648 the North wall of All-Saints church, deſtroyed in the rebellion, was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the Sheriffs, and other public uſes. The whole, by act of parliament 23d Geo. II. was taken down, and rebuilt from the ground, with a handſome front. Here the Mayor and Juſtices for the city, and in-county, hold the quarter-ſeſſions, and tranſact all public buſineſs. But the Booth-hall or Guildhall, rebuilt 1606, is by the charter of the city made ſubject to the juriſdiction both of the out-county and of the city; and is the place for holding the quarter-ſeſſions for the out-county, the aſſizes for the trial of criminals, and all civil cauſes of importance. They are both in Weſt-gate-ſtreet.

In 1689, November 30th, firſt William and Mary, a court of conſcience was eſtabliſhed in this city, as well as in Briſtol and Newcaſtle.

The

The caſtle was built in the time of William the Conqueror; part of it is now leaſed out by the crown, and the reſt ſerved as the county priſon till the year 1792, when a new county gaol, conſidered one of the compleateſt in the kingdom, was opened. In this gaol ſeparate cells are provided for the ſolitary confinement of felons.

There is a large reſervoir (ſaid to have been made by the late Colonel Selwyn at his ſole expence) about a mile diſtant from the city, at the foot of Robin-Hood's Hill; whence the water is conveyed by pipes to a ſquare baſon in the centre of the city, and from that into four channels, one paſſing through each of the four principal ſtreets. Near the reſervoir is a ſmall public-houſe, kept by the man who takes care of the water.

Of the FOUNDATION *of the* ABBEY *of* GLOUCESTER.

Sir William Dugdale ſays, " Tradition informs us, that a biſhop and preachers were appointed at Glouceſter A. 180, by Lucius (named alſo Lever Maur) the firſt Chriſtian King;" who, in 177, ſent Eleuanus and Medwinus to Eleutherus (12th Biſhop of Rome, from A. 176, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, till A. 192, the firſt year of the reign of his ſon Commodus) to requeſt him to ſend miſſionaries to Britain; and Fugacius and Damianus were ſent for that purpoſe.*

Sir William alſo ſays, " That Eldad was Biſhop A. 489, and Dubritius A. 522, and that Glouceſter was one of the three Archiepiſcopal Sees, (which were London, York, and Glouceſter) erected by Lucius."†

William of Malmeſbury affirms, " That the foundation of the monaſtery here was laid by Wulphere, 6th king of the Mercians, A. 679;‡ but here muſt be ſome miſtake in the date, as he died

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* The original epiſtle in Latin from Eleutherus to King Lucius, bearing date A. D. 180, is in the Cotton Library.

† The laſt was removed to Menevia, (St. David's) for the ſake of St. David; but of this there can be no certainty, as all the annals of thoſe times were burnt during the wars with the Pagans.

‡ In a MS. it is ſaid Wulphere began it in 672.

A. 675. That there was one begun is evident, from the grant made A. 681 by Ethelred, his ſucceſſor, to his kinſman Oſric, (who in 718 was eighteenth king of Northumberland) of the ground on which the monaſtery was built, beſides the town of Glouceſter, and many other lands in the county of Glouceſter, with a very great ſum of money, (having in the firſt year of his reign appointed him governor of the Wicces) on condition,

Firſt; That he ſhould finiſh and compleat the monaſtery already begun.

Secondly; That he ſhould place therein certain perſons who ſhould intend the worſhip of God, and preſcribe them rules for a canonical life.

Thirdly; That he ſhould conſtitute and appoint his ſiſter Kyneburgh to be firſt abbeſs, and ſettle and confirm all thoſe poſſeſſions on her. In conſequence of this, Oſric built and endowed a moſt ſtately monaſtery of Nuns, dedicated to St. Peter, near the place where the cathedral now ſtands.

682—Said Kyneburgh, ſiſter to Oſric, and daughter of King Penda, who had been wife of Alkfryd 15th king of Northumberland, was appointed firſt abbeſs, and took care to ſee the monaſtery finiſhed; when it was conſecrated by Theodore archbiſhop of York, and Boſil or Baſil firſt Biſhop of Worceſter; ſhe preſided over it twenty-nine years.

714—Eadburgh, who had been wife of Wulphere or Wulfred, (the perſon mentioned by William of

Malmſbury to have begun it) was appointed ſecond abbeſs, and preſided twenty-five years.

739—Evah, (ſome call her Gaſſe) who had been Queen, and wife of Ethelred, was appointed third abbeſs, and preſided thirty-three years. Some authors ſay ſhe began in 735, and preſided only thirty years; but the above is the moſt exact calculation I have been able to form. After her death there was a vacancy in this monaſtery fifty years, by the bloody wars with the Danes, during which it was ruined and deſtroyed.

821—Bernulfe, 16th King of the Mercians, new built this monaſtery in another form, and inſtead of Nuns ſubſtituted an order of Secular Preachers, who were married, and continued two hundred years.

1022—Canute, at the inſtigation of Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter, ejected the preaching clerks, and eſtabliſhed in their places regular monks of the order of St. Benedict; and made Edrick, one of the ſeculars, firſt abbot.

1058—Wolſtan, a monk of Worceſter, was by Aldred or Alfred, (who in 1047 was biſhop of that dioceſe) made ſecond abbot. Which Alfred, afterwards Archbiſhop of York, who crowned King William the Conqueror,* built the church new from the ground, at ſome diſtance from the place where it ſtood before, and nearer the ſkirts of the

* Alſo his Queen Matilda on Whitſunday 1068. King William was crowned every year.

town;

town; but retained in mortgage divers lands belonging to the monaſtery to reimburſe himſelf, and finiſhed it in 1061.

Sir William Dugdale ſays, "Alfred began it in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and finiſhed it 7th of ſaid reign," which is only 1049; he muſt mean 17th rather, 1059, as coming nearer this time.

1072—Serlo, chaplain to King William,† was made third abbot, and found only two monks and eight ſcholars in it, ſo much was their number diminſhed

† Who in the 20th year of his reign kept his Chriſtmas here, as he had done 1084; but this year 1085 he held a court here for five days, where he was attended by his great men; and the clergy afterwards held a ſynod for three days. He commonly kept his Eaſter at Wincheſter.

In his reign, or little before, ſurnames firſt came to be uſed in England; but not among the common people till the reign of Edward II. when they were ſettled, it is ſaid, by act of parliament.

The Romans had originally only one name, ſtiled *Nomen*, or the family name, which was given to boys on the ninth, and to girls on the eighth day after their birth; and anſwers to the *Patronymicum* of the Greeks. To this in proceſs of time they added the *Prænomen*, anſwering to our chriſtian name, which they did not give the boys till they aſſumed the virile robe, or *toga virilis*, that is, about the age of ſeventeen; nor to the daughters till they married. Care was generally taken in conferring this prænomen, to give that of the father to the eldeſt, that of the grandfather to the ſecond, and ſo on. The *prænomina* moſt in uſe, with the initials commonly uſed for them, are as follow: A. *Aulus*, C. *Caius*, D. *Decius*, K. *Cæſo*, L. *Lucius*, M. *Marcus* and *Maccus*, N. *Numecius*, P. *Publius*, Q. *Quintus*, T. *Titus*, Ap. *Appius*, CN. *Cneus*, SP. *Spucius*, TI. *Tiberius*, MAM. *Mameccus*,

SER.

miniſhed by Alfred's having been made archbiſhop of York. He procured very great donations to the monaſtery, and alſo recovered the lands Aldred had retained as a mortgage. He rebuilt the church, the firſt ſtone of which was laid 1089 by the biſhop of Hereford, in the preſence of Abbot Serlo, on the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul.

1100—It was finiſhed, and on the 15th of July conſecrated by Sampſon biſhop of Worceſter,

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SER. *Servius*, SEX. *Sextus*. But when written for the Prænomina of women, the initials were reverſed, as ⅄ for *Marcia*, Ↄ for *Caia*, ⊥ for *Lucia*.

To theſe they afterwards added the *Cognomen*, uſed for the ſake of diſtinction, to prevent confuſion of families. Thus the name of a Roman,——Publius Cornelius Scipio.
Præn. Nom. Cogn.

Sometimes a fourth was added, on account of ſome remarkable atchievement, and was ſtiled the *agnomen* or *adnomen*, as to the above Scipio was added *Africanus*, from his victories in Africa. But in caſes of adoption, the *cognomen* or family name became the *agnomen* of the adopted perſon, in addition to their own. In this they were imitated by the Anglo-Saxons, as Edgar the Peaceable, &c. but theſe being a kind of nick-name, (if I may uſe the expreſſion) did not deſcend to the ſon; ſo differed from the ſurname, properly derived from names of places, offices, or the addition of ſon; as Roger de Laci, Roger of Laci. If the father's name was Roger, the ſon was Hodgſon; if Walter, Watſon: In offices, William (the) Chamberlain, Walter (the) Cook, dropping *the*. Domeſday Book is the oldeſt record in which they are to be found; Godefridus *de Mannevilla*, *&c.* or Gulielmus *filius Oſborni*, *&c.* Eudo *Dapifer*, Giſlibertus *Cocus*. In France, where introduced in the year 987, they were written originally thus, de Bourbon Louis, therefore called ſurnames from being written *ſur*, over.

Gundulph

Gundulph biſhop of Rocheſter, and Henry biſhop of Bangor; and dedicated to St. Peter.

1102—It was with the city conſumed by fire.

1104—Abbot Serlo died, leaving one hundred monks in this monaſtery; and Peter, then prior, was made fourth abbot.

This church appears to have been twice deſtroyed by fire.*

1296—King Edward I. built the college-gate, ſtill called King Edward's Gate.

The preſent cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, affirmed by travellers to be one of the beſt pieces of architecture in England, was begun to be built, as it now ſtands, by John Thokey, who had been ſub-prior, and was 1306 elected ſeventeenth abbot. In 1318 he rebuilt the ſouth aile; and 1327 brought the body of Edward II. from Berkeley caſtle, and buried it honourably here. The vaſt offerings at whoſe ſhrine, and the contributional aſſiſtance of

* 1214, 1223—But the damages were ſoon repaired by the devotion and munificence of that age, when blind zeal conſtruing rich and magnificent church endowments to be meritorious, and works of ſupererogation, occaſioned the act of mortmain to be paſſed 1279, 7th Edward I. to prevent the alienation of lands, &c. to any guild fraternity, &c. without leave of the King or Lord of the manor; as by ſuch alienation they fell into hands from which they never reverted to the donor, or any temporal or common uſe; therefore called mortmain or mainmort, a dead hand, in which light theſe were regarded.

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the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, enabled him and the ſucceeding abbots to compleat it.*

1329—Abbot Thokey through weakneſs of age reſigned, and was ſucceeded by John Wigmore the prior, made eighteenth abbot. He built the Grange at Highnam.

1351—Thomas Horton, the ſacriſt, was promoted to be twentieth abbot, and built the north aile, and a great hall, where a parliament was afterwards holden.

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* DIMENSIONS *of the* CATHEDRAL.

	Length Ft.	In.	Breadth Ft.	In.	Height Ft.	In.
The Lady's Chapel - -	90		27		66	
Body of the church - -	171	9	85		69	
Choir to the altar - -	141		37½		84	
Between the church and choir	21					
Between the altar and Lady's chapel	15					
Church and chapel - -	420	9				
North and ſouth ailes - -	46		34		66	
Paſſage from the choir to the Lady's chapel - - - - -			19		31	
Each cloiſter - - - - -	147		13		16½	
Church on the outſide - -					85½	
Tower, which ſtands in the centre, to the battlements - -					198	
From the battlements to the pinnacle					25½	
The porch - - - - -	21		18		25½	
Church from eaſt to weſt - -	420					
Ditto from north to ſouth -	144					

The tower has a ring of eight bells, and in a loft under theſe one weighing about 6,500lbs. its diameter five feet ten inches.

1381

1381—Walter Frowceſter,* the chamberlain, twenty-ſecond abbot. He procured from Pope Urban a grant of the Mitre, Ring, Sandals, and Dalmatic, and began building the neat cloiſters, no where to be equalled for curious ceiling and ornamental workmanſhip.

1419—John Morwent, twenty-fourth abbot, built the beautiful frontiſpiece at the weſt end from the ground.

1450—Thomas Seabrook, twenty-ſixth abbot, began building the ſtately tower, ſo juſtly admired for its curious architecture, and appointed Robert Tully a monk of this church, afterwards biſhop of St. David's, to take care of the finiſhing it.

1457—Richard Hanly, twenty-ſeventh abbot, laid the foundation of the Virgin Mary's Chapel, a very beautiful building, finiſhed by Wm. Farley, twenty-eighth abbot, in 1472.

At the diſſolution of religious houſes, abbot Parker was the thirty-third and laſt abbot. He adorned and beautified the ſouth gate of the church, called King Edward's gate. This abbey was reſigned to the King by the prior, and not by the abbot; and the revenues, according to Sir William Dugdale, amounted to 1946l. 5s. 9d. per annum, (a vaſt ſum in thoſe days!) when it was ſecularized, and though a mitred abbey, and had great privi-

* Sir Robert Atkyns calls him Trowceſtre, but Frowceſtre is moſt likely to have been his name, from Froceſter or Froſter, about twelve miles from this place.

leges,

leges, it had remained under the viſitation of the biſhop of Worceſter till this period. On the 3d of September, A.D. 1541, 33d Henry VIII. it was erected into a biſhoprick, with a dean and chapter.

John Wakeman, (alias Wick) B.D. the laſt abbot of Tewkeſbury, being the King's chaplain, was the firſt biſhop. The pious and learned Dr. John Hooper was the ſecond, (though firſt proteſtant biſhop) and for being ſo ſtrenuous to promote the reformation, was, by order of Queen Mary, burnt before the gate of the cathedral, thinking ſhe could not fix a greater indignity upon him.

The firſt dean was William Jennings, B.D. (the laſt prior of St. Oſwald) a monk of St. Peter's abbey, being alſo one of the King's chaplains. Here once in three years is held a meeting of the three choirs of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Hereford, in the month of Auguſt or September. In the year 1793 it will be at Glouceſter, the following year at Worceſter, then at Hereford.

The whiſpering place is a long gallery from one ſide of the choir to the other, built in an octagonal form, with three ſides taken off, and contrived ſo as not to darken the great eaſt window of the choir, behind which it ſtands.* The diſtance from the firſt to the fifth corner is 25 yards; at the firſt of which, if any perſon whiſpers, every ſyllable may be heard diſtinctly at the other, though the paſſage

* Beſides the perſons already mentioned, Robert de Courtoiſe or Courthoſe, (eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror) who died in Cardiff caſtle 1134, was buried in the choir here.

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is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window.

The city of Glouceſter has given the title of Earl and Duke to the following perſonages:—

During the time the Romans were in poſſeſſion of Britain, Glouceſter was governed by a Conſul, anciently ſignifying an Earl or Count. What we call County was by the ancient Britons called a Conſulate, Conſulatus; and Viſcounts, Vicecomites, by them Vice-Conſuls.

While the Saxon Heptarchy laſted, the principal magiſtrate in towns was, a Port-Greve or Port-Grave,* and by ſuch a one this city was then governed. Chambers derives this word from Port, a port or other town, and Geref a governor. Why may it not be derived, as I rather think it is, from Port, a town, and the German word Graff, a Count or Earl?† By all which it appears that Glouceſter has

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* The Sheriff, or Shire-reve, *i.e.* præfect of the ſhire, from the Saxon Gerefa, contracted into Grefa, Greve, or Grave; Burgraves, and Mark or Mar-graves, are Judges of the Boroughs and Marches.

† Earl ſeems to be the moſt ancient title among our Engliſh nobility, and the firſt degree of it next to that of Prince. Hugh Lupus had the firſt grant of an hereditary Earldom after the Conqueſt.

It is the common opinion that the Barons, after this period, were the ſame with the Thanes in the Saxon times.

The firſt Duke in England was Edward the Black Prince, ſon of Edward III. created Duke of Cornwall 1337, 11th Edward

has ever been a place of great conſequence, and looked upon as an Earldom.

Camden ſays, "That ſome have impoſed on the world, and made William Fitz-Euſtace to be the firſt Earl of Glouceſter;" but that great antiquary believes there never was any ſuch perſon, nor indeed do I find him mentioned by any of the Engliſh hiſtorians.

Sir William Dugdale mentions Eldol, as firſt Earl of Glouceſter in 461, who in 489 charged through the Pagan army, and took Hengiſt the Saxon (who laid the foundation of the monarchy of Britain) priſoner,* and afterwards ſlew him.

Edward III.; and ever ſince, the King of England's eldeſt ſon is born with this title; thoſe of Prince of Wales, and Earl of Cheſter, are by creation. Since the acceſſion of King James I. the King's eldeſt ſon is alſo born Duke of Rotheſay, and Seneſchal or Great Steward of Scotland.

The firſt Marquis was Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis of Dublin 1385, 8th Richard II.

The firſt Viſcount on record, and who ſat in Parliament by that name, was John Viſcount Beaumont, created 18th Henry VI.

* For his having, on the 1ſt of May 474, treacherouſly maſſacred 300 Britiſh nobles, whom, with Vortigern their King, he had invited to a treaty of peace at Ameſbury in Wiltſhire; when Earl Eldol, with a hedge-ſtake, having no other weapon, ſlew ſeventeen of the Saxons (ſome authors ſay ſeventy) and eſcaped to Glouceſter. The Britons came unarmed, but the Saxons had their ſeaxes, ſhort ſwords or daggers, concealed, (from wearing which it is ſaid they took their names, as the Quirites did from Quiris, a ſhort ſpear; and the Scythians from Scytten to ſhoot with a bow) and

The above author ſays, " That Swayne, eldeſt ſon of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and brother-in-law to Edward the Confeſſor, was Earl of Glouceſter," which others alſo make mention of. This Swayne died in Syria, on his return from a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem.

Brictric, the Saxon, was Lord of Glouceſter immediately before the Conqueſt; but at the inſtigation of Maud, (Matilda) wife to the Conqueror, for having formerly refuſed to marry her, he was thrown into priſon, and his poſſeſſions ſeized.

1109, 9th of Henry I. Robert Fitz-Roy,* (a natural ſon of King Henry I. by Neſta, daughter

and on the ſignal, 'Nimed eure Seaxes,' pull out your daggers, they fell on the unarmed Engliſh nobles. In memory of this maſſacre, Ambroſius is ſaid to have built Stonehenge near Saliſbury.——The Saxon arms are, two ſhort ſwords or daggers croſſed.

* This Robert (who is ſtiled alſo Conſul of Glouceſter) behaved with great valour and honour, in aſſerting the title of his half ſiſter the Empreſs Maud, (to whom, in the years 1127 and 1130, during the life of her father Henry I. the oath of fealty had been taken as his heir) againſt King Stephen, (ſon of Alice third daughter of William the Conqueror) who, on the death of Henry, uſurped the crown, and at the battle of Lincoln 1140, was taken priſoner by Earl Robert, refuſing to ſurrender to any but him. Maud was then acknowledged Queen, and had the crown delivered to her at Wincheſter; (formerly the capital) where, after having endured a two months ſiege with Earl Robert and the King of Scotland, in a ſally from the caſtle on the 14th of September 1141, the Earl fell into the hands of the forces under

of Rees ap Owen, Prince of South Wales) marrying Mabel, daughter of Robert Fitz-Hamon, Lord of Corboille in Normandy, and by William Rufus created Lord of Tewkeſbury, the barony of Glouceſter and other great poſſeſſions by that means reſting in her huſband, he was by the King his father made firſt Earl of Glouceſter after the Norman conqueſt; he died September 10, 1147.

William, his ſon and heir, having only three daughters, that the Earldom might not be divided, conſtituted John, younger ſon of Henry II. his heir; who 1189, 1ſt Richard I.* married Iſabel, William's

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under Stephen's Queen, and his ſon Euſtace de Boulogne; and was reckoned of ſuch conſequence as to be exchanged for King Stephen, and the exchange deemed equal. He died at Glouceſter October 31, 1147, of a fever, and was buried in the monaſtery of St. James at Briſtol, which he had founded.

King Stephen died 25th of October 1154, eleven months after he had ſettled the ſucceſſion on Henry Fitz-Empreſs; having reigned eighteen years, ten months, and twenty-four days, in an almoſt uninterrupted ſeries of troubles.

The Empreſs Maud died at Rouen 10th of September 1167, 14th of her ſon Henry IId's reign, and 67th of her age.

1176, Henry II. firſt divided the kingdom into ſix circuits, and appointed three itinerant juſtices for each of them. Now, two Judges are appointed to each, twice a year, after Hilary Term and Trinity Term, called Lent Aſſizes and Summer Aſſizes.

In his reign, 1155, coaches were firſt uſed in England.

* 1189, Henry Fitz-Alwin was choſen the firſt mayor of London, who continued in the office above twenty-four years;

William's youngeſt daughter, and repudiating her on his coming to the throne, in the firſt year of his reign, ſhe married Jeffery de Mandeville, Earl of Eſſex; who, 17th of the ſame, had the title of Earl of Glouceſter conferred on him.

years; and the ſame year, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the firſt ſheriffs.

About this time Coats of Arms came to be hereditary in families. They originated from badges painted for the ſake of diſtinction on the ſhields or coats of armour of thoſe who went to the Cruſades, to recover the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. King Richard departed for the firſt cruſade, Dec. 11, 1189; and on his return in 1192, being ſhipwreckt in the Gulph of Venice, through ignorance of his route, got into Germany, where he was taken priſoner, at a ſmall village near Vienna, by Leopold Duke of Auſtria, who delivered him to the Emperor Henry VI. (his moſt inveterate enemy, from an affront received from him in the Holy Land) upon aſſurance of having a large ſhare of his ranſom; for which in 1194, after fifteen months confinement 100,000 marks were paid, and hoſtages given for 50,000 more; but on the Emperor's death (occaſioned this year by a fall from his horſe) they were, according to his will, releaſed without any further payment.

The place of the king's impriſonment was diſcovered in 1193 by a minſtrel he had trained up in his court, named Blondel de Neſle; who (no one knowing in what country the king had arrived ſince he left the Holy Land) reſolved to ſearch for him; and after travelling ſome time, came to a town called Tribales, near the caſtle where the king was; and on being informed a priſoner, whom nobody knew, had been detained there more than a year, he tried to get a ſight of him, but this proving impracticable, he one day, being ſeated oppoſite a window of the caſtle, began to ſing a ſong in French [*O Richard! O mon Roi!*] which they had formerly compoſed together. When the King heard it, he knew it could be no other than Blondel who ſang, and therefore when he pauſed at the half of the ſong, the King began

1216—On the death of Iſabel, Almarick Montfort, Earl of Eurieux, by Mabel eldeſt daughter of William Fitz-Roy, ſucceeded to the Earldom of Glouceſter, but died ſoon after without iſſue; when Gilbert de Clare (ſon of Richard Earl of Clare and Hertford, by Amicia, ſecond daughter of William; who on the death of Mabel, his wife's eldeſt ſiſter, had taken upon him the title of Earl of Glouceſter) ſucceeded to the Earldom of Glouceſter and Hertford. He died 1230, 14th Henry III. and was buried at Tewkeſbury, leaving iſſue,

Richard de Clare, who died in the wars againſt Henry III. and was buried at Tewkeſbury 46th Henry III. 1262, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir

Gilbert de Clare, called the Red, who went to Henry III. then at Bourdeaux, to be inveſted with his father's inheritance, but he did not obtain it till after having ſolicited a long time, and being obliged to make the King conſiderable preſents; he died 1295, 23d Edward I.* leaving Gilbert

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began the other half and compleated it. Thus Blondel having gained the knowledge where the King his maſter was, returned home to England, and acquainted the Barons with it, who immediately ſet about procuring his releaſe; and he arrived at Sandwich (from Antwerp) March 20, 1194, after a four years abſence.

* 1288, he was Speaker to the Lords at a Parliament holden at Weſtminſter.

He fell under the diſpleaſure of King Edward I. for not accompanying him in his arms to Flanders, and all his lands were

Gilbert his ſon and heir, who was then but five years of age. His mother, 1296, marrying Ralph de Monthermer without the king her father's knowledge, the ſaid Ralph was committed to priſon, and all the lands and caſtles formerly granted to Earl Gilbert ſeized into the King's hands; on the mediation of the biſhop of Durham they were reſtored, and he was ſummoned to parliament as Earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, which he enjoyed

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were ſeized to the King's uſe, but reſtored 1290, on his taking to wife the King's ſecond daughter, Joan de Acres, ſo called from being born to him at the city of Acon in the Holy Land 1272, the firſt year of his reign, by his Queen Eleanor, ſo famous for her conjugal love; having this fame year reſcued the King from death by ſucking the wounds he had received with a poiſoned knife, (from Anzazim the Sarazen, an aſſaſſin) whereby ſhe perfectly drew out the venom and healed him. She died 28th of Nov. 1291, at Hardeby or Horneby (ſome ſay Grantham) in Lincolnſhire, and was carried to Weſtminſter to be interred; ten croſſes were erected in honour of her memory where the body reſted; the firſt at Lincoln, and the laſt at Charing-Croſs. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III. and ſiſter to Alphonſus, King of Caſtile and Leon, ſurnamed the Wiſe; under whoſe direction aſtronomical tables were compoſed, at the expence of 400,000 crowns.

King Edward I. died 7th of July 1307, aged 68, after a reign of thirty-four years and upwards. He was buried at Weſtminſter, and his body being done over with wax, was ſo preſerved, that May 2, 1774, ſome antiquarians having got permiſſion from the chapter, on examining his tomb, found his corps unconſumed, though it had been buried near 467 years.

1273, 2d Edward I. Rodolph of Hapſburgh, was the firſt Emperor of the Houſe of Auſtria in Germany. This empire had been founded A. 800 by Charlemagne.

1298,

till his ſon-in-law Gilbert de Clare came of age, when he was ſummoned as Lord Monthermer.*

Gilbert de Clare was ſlain in that defeat, (the moſt terrible England had ever endured ſince the beginning of the monarchy) on the 25th of June 1314, 7th Edward II. at the battle of Banockbourn,† by the river of that name.

Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, ſent his body to King Edward without any ranſom, and it was buried

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1298, 27th Edward I. the Turkiſh empire began in Bythinia. Ottoman or Oſman was the firſt Emperor.

Anno 1296, King Edward I. having made himſelf maſter of moſt of the principal places in Scotland, July 2, Baliol King of Scotland came to him at Kincardin, and made a formal reſignation of his kingdom; ſhortly after, the ſtates being aſſembled at Berwick, the nobility and officers of the kingdom ſwore fealty to Edward; who then brought the crown, ſceptre, and reſt of the regalia, into England; alſo the famous chair, containing the ſtone of Scone, in which their kings were inaugurated; ſince made uſe of at the coronation of our kings in Weſtminſter-abbey.

* From his grandaughter Margaret, by marriage with Sir John Montagu, father of John Earl of Saliſbury, deſcended the late Duke of Montagu, (who was Marquis of Monthermer) the Duke of Mancheſter, the Earl of Sandwich, and the late Earl of Halifax, whoſe title is extinct. The name of Montagu was taken from a ſharp-pointed mountain in Somerſetſhire, in Latin de Monte Acuto, hence Montacute, and de Montaigu, or Montagu, French.

† Between 30,000 Scots, and 200,000 Engliſh, who were routed with the loſs of 50,000 ſlain, and 30,000 priſoners.

King Edward II. is the firſt King of England who took a coronation oath, that remains upon record.

buried at Tewkeſbury (where he was born) near his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. Dying without any heir male, his ſiſters became his heirs; Eleanor, wife to Hugh Diſpenſer; Margaret, to Piers de Gaveſton; and Elizabeth, to John de Burgh. Hugh de Audeley married Margaret, relict of Piers de Gaveſton; and 11th Edward III.* 1337.

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* Anno 1340, 13th of his reign, he went into Flanders, and by perſuaſion of the Flemings, took upon him the ſtile, title, and arms of King of France, viz. Three Fleurs de Lys, adding this motto, 'Dieu et Mon Droit,' God and my Right. This ſtep he took that they might the better juſtify partaking in his quarrel, and diſpenſe with their oath, and bond of two millions of crowns, never to bear arms againſt the king of France. Some authors pretend that the above motto was firſt uſed by Richard I. after the battle of Giſors in 1195.

January 1, 1343, he inſtituted the order of Knights of King Arthur's round table, at Windſor.

Auguſt 26, 1346, was fought the famous battle of Creſſy, when (beſides the kings of Bohemia and Majorca, and nine other Princes) 80 knights bannerets, 1200 knights, and 30,000 common ſoldiers, were ſlain.

The king of Bohemia's ſtandard, on which were embroidered in gold, three Oſtrich feathers, with this motto, 'Ich Dien,' I ſerve; was brought to the Prince of Wales, (Edward the Black Prince) who, in memory of the day, bore them in his coronet with the ſame motto; and they have ever ſince been borne by the Prince of Wales.

Great Guns are ſaid to have been firſt uſed at this battle; but this can hardly be, as gunpowder was not found out till 1400 by Swartz of Cologne. But Capt. Drinkwater, in his ingenious Hiſtory of Gibraltar, ſays, "It is worthy remark, that cannons are ſaid to have been firſt made uſe of by

1337, was created Earl of Glouceſter; he died 21ſt Edward III. 1348, leaving only a daughter, married to Ralph Baron Stafford.

1385, 9th Richard II. Thomas of Woodſtock, Earl of Buckingham, (youngeſt ſon of Edward III.) was created firſt Duke of Glouceſter.*

1399, 22d Richard II. Thomas Lord Le Deſpenſer, great grandſon of Hugh Le Deſpenſer, who married Eleanor, eldeſt ſiſter of Gilbert de Clare, was

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by the Moors when beſieged in Algeziras in 1344 by moſt of the Chriſtian potentates, and the Engliſh, profiting by the knowledge gained on this occaſion, afterwards uſed them at the glorious battle of Creſſy."

1349, Edward III. inſtituted the moſt noble and illuſtrious Order of the Garter.

September 19, 1356, was fought the battle of Poictiers, with great loſs to the French, though ſix to one in number, in which their king, John, was taken priſoner, and conducted to London.

Edward the Black Prince (ſo called from his black armour) died June 8, 1376, in the 46th year of his age, and was by his own deſire buried at Canterbury. He is ſaid never to have undertaken an expedition without conqueſt, or formed a ſiege without carrying the place. He was father to Richard II. at whoſe coronation, 16th July 1377, mention is firſt made of the appearance of a champion in Weſtminſter-hall, to challenge any one who ſhould diſpute the king's title. The origin of this cuſtom is not known; but it is thought to be of an older date; ſince Sir John Dimmock performed it now, by virtue of a right annexed to the manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnſhire; which he held in right of Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Marmion. The above manor ſtill continues in the family of Dimmock.

* See account of his death, page 163.

was created Earl of Glouceſter. In 1400, 1ſt Henry IV. he was degraded by parliament, attainted of high treaſon, and beheaded at Briſtol.*

1414—Humphrey of Lancaſter (fourth ſon of Henry IV.) was by his brother Henry V.† in the ſecond year of his reign, created Duke of Glouceſter; he was protector to his nephew Henry VI. and uſed to ſtile himſelf 'Son, brother, and uncle of Kings; Duke of Glouceſter, Earl of Henault, Holland, Zeland, and Pembroke; Lord of Frieſland, great Chamberlain of the kingdom of England, Protector and Defender of the ſame kingdom and church of England.' He governed the kingdom

* See page 163.

† Henry V. ſurnamed of Monmouth, becauſe born there in 1388, was crowned 9th April 1413, and on the 25th of Oct. 1415, gained the famous battle of Azincourt or Agincourt; where the French were, according to Mezerai, four times ſuperior in number to him; and he is ſaid to have taken more priſoners than he had ſoldiers in his army. The day before the battle he ſent David Gam, a brave Welſh captain, to view the ſtrength of the enemy, who gallantly reported, "That there were enough to be killed, enough to be taken, and enough to run away.

June 2, 1420, he married Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. king of France, and by the treaty of Troye, ſigned May 21, was declared regent, and after Charles's death, heir to the crown of France; but died 31ſt Auguſt 1422, in the 34th year of his age. After his death his queen married Owen Tudor, eſq. Their eldeſt ſon Edmond Tudor, who, 31ſt of Henry VI. was created Earl of Richmond, married Margaret, (daughter of John Beaufort Duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaſter, by Catherine Swinford) by whom he had Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

dom twenty-five years, and was a great friend and patron both to his country and learning, whence he was called *the Good*; yet by the malice of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. he was ſeized and impriſoned at St. Edmondſbury 1446, and the ſame night, as it is ſuppoſed, ſtrangled, being found dead in his bed; though his body was ſhewn to the parliament, and it was affirmed that he died of a palſy.*

1461—Richard

* He was buried at St. Alban's, where part of his body, embalmed, was found not many years ago. An erroneous report for a long time prevailed, of his having been buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp being taken for his, was accordingly much reſorted to; and from people ſauntering about it till dinner hour was paſt, and thereby loſing their dinner, grew the old proverb of 'Dining with Duke Humphrey.' Others ſay, that the good Duke having kept an open table, where any gentleman was welcome to dine, after his deceaſe, the proverb meant to go dinnerleſs.

1455, on the 23d of May, King Henry VI. was taken priſoner at the battle of St. Alban's, the firſt fought between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. In 1461, after another battle near the ſame place, his queen being victorious, he was freed; the ſame year 4th of March, he was depoſed, and Edward IV. crowned; October 25, 1470, Henry remounted the throne; but ſeven months after, in 1471, he was again impriſoned in the Tower, where he died May 23d of the ſame year, aged 49; the accounts of which are differently related.

1471, the art of printing was brought into England by Wm. Caxton, of London, mercer, who managed the firſt preſs ſet up in the Almery of Weſtminſter, (by Iſlip the abbot) till 1494, when he died.

Printing with wooden blocks, and very ſoon after with ſeparate wooden types, was firſt performed by L. Koſter, at Harlaem,

1461—Richard, (afterwards King Richard III.) youngeſt brother to Edward IV. was by him, in the firſt year of his reign, created Duke of Glouceſter; and on the 22d of Auguſt 1485, ſlain in that ever-memorable battle of Boſworth Field.*

The

Harlaem, 1430; whence it was brought in 1452 by Francis Corſellis, and introduced at Oxford.

Metal types were invented by John Geinsfleich Guttemburgh of Mentz, and Fuſt, 1441.—The method of caſting types was diſcovered by Peter Schæffer 1452.

Others again ſay, that John Mantel, of Straſbourg, was the firſt who invented the art of printing. Each has his ſeveral advocates, but Guttemburgh ſeems to be the beſt ſupported, and intitled to the diſcovery.

The firſt printed book was the Catholicon Januenſis, folio, dated 1460, ſaid to be now in the King's library; and the advocates for Fuſt being the inventor, ſay, it is his type; for though it has not his name, it perfectly reſembles ſome printed ſoon after, to which it is affixed.

The firſt quarto was Tully's Offices in 1465 and 1466; and of this there are copies with both dates, in the Bodleian and C. C. College libraries, Oxford.

Fuſt or Fauſt carried ſome of his printed bibles to Paris, and wanted to impoſe them on the French as MSS. who, conſidering the number of books, and their exact conformity with each other, concluded there was witchcraft in the caſe, and threatening to indict him, extorted the ſecret. Hence the origin of the popular ſtory of Dr. Fauſtus.

* Whereby an end was put to the wars between the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, occaſioned by the acceſſion of King Henry IV. 1399, having laſted eighty-ſix years; during which twelve pitched battles were fought; and four kings, one prince, ten dukes, two marquiſſes, twenty-one earls,

The title of Duke of Glouceſter was not diſpoſed of for 174 years. King Charles II. in the 10th year of his reign, 1659, created his youngeſt brother Prince Henry, Duke of Glouceſter; he died the year following.

1689—William, ſon of the Princeſs (afterwards queen) Anne* and George Prince of Denmark, was, 1ſt William and Mary, created Duke of Glouceſter; who died 1700.

1717-18, 4th George I. Frederick Lewis, eldeſt ſon to his late Majeſty, and father to our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, was Jan. 10, created Duke of Glouceſter; died 20th March 1751, Prince of Wales; and on the 19th of Nov. 1764, 4th George III. the title was by his preſent Majeſty conferred on his ſecond brother his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, then created Duke of Glouceſter;

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earls, twenty-ſeven lords, two viſcounts, one lord prior, one judge, one hundred and thirty-nine knights, four hundred and forty-one eſquires, and eighty-four thouſand nine hundred and ninety-eight private ſoldiers, loſt their lives.

1486—Henry VII. marrying Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward IV. the two houſes were united.

1491, 6th Henry VII. Ferdinand V. king of Spain, recovered the city and country of Granada from the Moors; (which they had been poſſeſſed of above 700 years) Pope Alexander VI. thereupon gave him the title of the Catholick King.

* In 1702, Queen Anne ordered "Semper Eadem" to be uſed as her motto. 20th July 1706, 6th Queen Anne, the articles of union between England and Scotland were ſigned by the Commiſſioners of both kingdoms.

Glouceſter; who Sept. 6, 1766, married Maria Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has iſſue living,

Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; and William Frederick, born at Rome January 15, 1776. Caroline Auguſta Maria, born June 24, 1774, died March 14, 1775.

Account of the GREAT TUNNEL *which forms part of the Communication between the* SEVERN *and* THAMES RIVERS.

FROM Cheltenham to Park Corner (by the new road) 15 miles, [*here bait*] go one mile farther to Salperton, where is one of the entrances of the Great Tunnel; which was finiſhed in Nov. 1789, and has effected the greateſt object of internal navigation in this kingdom. The Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate canal, aſcending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by forty locks, there entering a tunnel* through the hill of Salperton, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and deſcending

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* This tunnel was begun at each end, and the mode of making it was by forming pits the whole length at the diſtance of 220 or 230 yards, where eight gangs were kept at work.

ſcending by twenty-two locks, it joins the Thames near Lechlade.

A boat with an union flag on her maſt-head, paſſed laden for the firſt time to St. John's Bridge, below Lechlade, in the preſence of great numbers of people who were aſſembled on the occaſion, and who anſwered a ſalute of 12 pieces of cannon from Buſcot Park by loud huzzas. A dinner was given at five of the principal inns at Lechlade, and the day ended with ringing of bells, a bonfire, and a ball.

With reſpect to the internal commerce of the kingdom, and the ſecurity of communication in time of war, this junction of the Thames and Severn* muſt be attended with the moſt beneficial conſequences.

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work. The labourers were paid from 4l. 14s. 6d. to 5l. 10s. a yard, out of which they found candles, gunpowder, and labour, both in arching and clearing the paſſage. The eight gangs, conſiſting of 3 miners, 2 fillers of waggons, 2 drivers, and one perſon to empty the waggon, cleared about 20 yards in a week; they worked, with reliefs every eight hours, day and night, Sunday not excepted. The bricks were burnt on the ſpot, and the brick-work (12 or 18 inches thick) carried on as they proceeded. Below the baſe of the arch is a concave pavement of bricks placed with the ends downward, and ramm'd very hard into the earth. The diſtance from the top of the arch to the ſurface of the hill is from 70 to 90 yards. A ſmall tunnel four feet ſquare was firſt carried on to drain off the water from the larger one, and make the work eaſier. The ſoil is chiefly a blue marle, very hard, part rocky, and worked with gunpowder; and few ſprings, though the damps were great.

The firſt contractor received 7l. a yard for the tunnel, making the whole expence 30,800l. for 4400 yards.

* The following curious letter is copied from the Bath Chronicle of the 26th of Nov. 1789, addreſſed to the Printer.

"SIR,

conſequences. Amongſt other advantages, ſtone for building, with which the hills near Biſley abound, and for paving, in the Foreſt of Dean, may now reach London at an eaſy rate. All the heavy articles from the mines and founderies in the heart of Wales, and the counties contiguous to the Severn, may find a ſecure and certain conveyance to the capital.

In ſhort, this undertaking is worthy of a great commercial nation, and does credit to the exertions of the individuals, who have promoted and compleated a work of ſuch magnitude, at an expence of near 200,000l.

The arched tunnel carried through the bowels of a mountain, near two miles and a half long, and

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"SIR, *Friday, Nov.* 20, 1789.

"Yeſterday a marriage took place between *Madam Sabrina*, a lady of Cambrian extraction, and miſtreſs of very extenſive property in Montgomeryſhire, (where ſhe was born) and counties of Salop, Stafford, Worceſter, and Glouceſter, and *Mr. Thames*, commonly called *Father Thames*, a native of Glouceſterſhire, now a merchant trading from the city of London to all parts of the known world. The ceremony took place at Lechlade, by ſpecial licence, in the preſence of hundreds of admiring ſpectators, with myſelf, who ſigned as witneſſes;—from whence the happy pair went to breakfaſt at Oxford; dine at London, and conſummate at Graveſend; where the venerable *Neptune*, his whole train of inferior deities and nymphs, with his wife *Venus* and her train, are to fling the ſtocking. An union which preſages many happy conſequences and a numerous offspring.—I mention the lady's name, as the *tendre* came from her, after many ſtruggles with her modeſty and Cambrian averſion to a Saxon ſpouſe.

A TRAVELLER."

15 wide, at a level 250 feet below its ſummit, is a work worthy admiration, and the locks aſcending from Stroud are executed in a manner deſerving commendation.

The Stroud canal enters the Severn at Framilode, and is eight miles in extent. It communicates with the Iſis canal, which is thirty miles in length, and empties itſelf into the Iſis at Lechlade.

At the diſtance of a quarter of a mile below Salperton is Denway, where there are ſeven locks, well worth ſeeing. In your return from them leave Salperton on the left, and on the right you will ſee a line of thirteen pits or ſhafts equally divided from Salperton to Heywood, the other extremity of the ſubterraneous navigation.

CIRENCESTER, *commonly* CICETER,*

Is a very ancient city, by Ptolemy called Corinium; by Antonine, Durocornovium; by Giraldus, Paſſerum Urbs, the ſparrows city, upon a report that Gurmunde, a tyrant from Africk, beſieging this city, tied fire to the wings of ſparrows, which, lighting in the town on inflammable matter, ſet fire to the whole. When the Romans were in

* Called in the Itinerary Corinium Dobunorum, and placed 14 miles from Glevum or Gloſter, and 15 miles from Spina, now a ſmall village, which ſtill retains the name of Spine, and the lands near it Spinam Lands. The town of Newbury was built out of its ruins. It is ſaid, that the Emperor Conſtantine was crowned king of the Britons in this city.

Britain,

Britain, they ſettled a colony at this place, and fortified the town with ſtrong lofty walls, extending two miles about; and a caſtle, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen. Here their Conſular ways† met, and croſſed each other.

When they left the iſland in 430, the Britons placed a garriſon here, and defended it many years againſt the Saxons; to whom at laſt, under Cheuline king of the Weſt-Saxons, they were obliged to ſubmit at the battle of Dyrham 577.*

Ciceter was ſoon after made a frontier garriſon againſt the Mercians; to whom (under Peda firſt Chriſtian king of Mercia, and ſon of Penda) they were forced to ſurrender it in 656; they held it till the reign of Ethelred I. 872, fifth ſole monarch, when the Danes under Guthrum (the former, no doubt, miſtaken for him) took it, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword; after which they erected a tower here, the ruins whereof are ſtill viſible, and called by corruption Griſmond's Tower.

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† The great Foſſe-way, the Irmin-ſtreet, and the Acman-ſtreet, by ſome called the Ickenild-way, which paſſed not far from Witney in its courſe to Cirenceſter, where the four great ways croſſed.

Some hiſtorians ſay, "That the Acman-ſtreet was not one of the four, but was conſiderable for conducting to the city of Bath infirm people troubled with aches; whence that city, by ancient writers, was called Acamanum, or Akeman-ſtreet."

* Dyrham, five miles from Bath, where three Britiſh kings, Commeaile, Condidan, and Fairemeoil or Farimiuaile, were ſlain, and the cities of Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, and Bath, thereupon yielded to the Weſt-Saxons.

But

But Alfred, (who, after fighting ſeven battles againſt the Danes in 876, was, upon a reinforcement of them coming over, obliged in 878 to ſecrete himſelf in the Iſle of Athelney, near Taunton in Somerſet) collecting his friends and ſcattered forces, ſoon after engaged and totally routed them at the battle of Edington or Ethandun in the ſame county; on which they quitted Chippenham, where they had ſeated themſelves, and ſome came to Cirenceſter; here they remained a year, but in 879 left this place alſo; ſince which it has never been inhabited to the circuit of its walls.

1020—In the reign of Canute, that Prince held a council of parliament here, and an act was paſſed declaring prince Ethelwold an outlaw.

1150—In the wars between King Stephen and the Empreſs Maud, Robert Earl of Glouceſter took poſſeſſion of this town, and placed a ſtrong garriſon in it.

1173—19th Henry II. the caſtle was ſeized by the Earl of Leiceſter, who held it out againſt the king's forces for ſome time, but at laſt was obliged to ſurrender upon conditions.

1216—1ſt Henry III. the King, having taken it by ſtorm, ordered the caſtle and walls to be demoliſhed.

1321—King Edward II. met his army here at Chriſtmas.

1400—1ſt Henry IV. the Duke of Surrey and Earl of Saliſbury, Duke of Exeter, and Earl of Glouceſter, took up arms in favour of the depoſed captive

captive King Richard II.* and were lodged at two inns in this town; the bailiff or mayor having notice of it, ſurrounded them with 400 of the inhabitants in two parties; broke open that defended by the Duke of Surrey and Earl of Saliſbury, who, being very much wounded, were by the mayor's order immediately beheaded, and their heads ſent to King Henry IV.; the other two eſcaped for that time, but were ſhortly after taken, and loſt their heads on a ſcaffold. The Duke of Exeter, at Pleſhey† in Eſſex, and the Earl of Glouceſter at Briſtol. Thus began the unhappy feuds on the acceſſion of the houſe of Lancaſter.‡

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* He was grandſon of Edward III. from whom ſprang the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Lionel, his third ſon, had by his wife Elizabeth, (with whom having the honour of Clare, he was created Duke of Clarence) Philippa, married to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, father of Earl Roger; whoſe daughter Anne, by marriage with Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, (ſon and heir of Edmund Langley, fifth ſon of Edward III.) had Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III.—John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, fourth ſon of Edward III. was father of Henry IV.

† From which place in 1397, (only three years before) Thomas of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter, the King's uncle, had at his inſtigation been enticed away and ſent to Calais, where he was murdered.

The caſtle of Pleſhey was the ſeat of the High Conſtables of England, even before the conqueſt; and Thomas of Woodſtock became poſſeſſed of it by marrying Eleanor eldeſt daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Eſſex.

‡ In this town alſo was the firſt blood ſhed in the revolution of 1688, when Lord Lovelace, marching with a party to join the Prince of Orange, was attacked by a militia captain, (who was killed in the engagement) taken priſoner, and

King Henry rewarded the mayor of Cirenceſter's loyalty with ſome grants.

This is now a market and borough town,* 90 miles W. from London, 34 from Oxford, 36 E. from Briſtol, 33 from Bath, 17 S. E. from Glouceſter, 15 from Cheltenham, 7 N. W. from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and 10 from Tetbury, on the Bath road; it is ſituated on the borders of the Coteſwold country, and on the rivers Ceri, or Corin, or Churn, whence it takes its name, the Britons calling it Caro, Ceri; Cair ſignifying a walled and fortified town.

There is a great deal of travelling through this place from the north to the weſt of England: it has two weekly markets; Monday for grain and all ſorts of commodities, much frequented; Friday for wool, butchers meat, and poultry, which has much fallen off ſince the dealers in wool travel about the country and buy it at the farm-houſes; ſo that inſtead of 30 or 40 waggon loads formerly brought every market-day, there are not more than one or two ſent now for public ſale weekly.

This town was firſt made a parliament borough 13th Elizabeth, and ſends two members, who are elected by all ſuch houſekeepers as do not receive alms from the pariſh; the number of electors between ſix and ſeven hundred.†

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and carried to Glouceſter gaol; but ſoon releaſed on the Prince's acceſſion to the crown.

* It gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Portland, by creation April 9, 1689, 1ſt William and Mary.

† The preſent Members are, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Apſley, eldeſt ſon of Lord Bathurſt; and Robt. Preſton, eſq.

The government of the town is veſted in two High Conſtables, aſſiſted by 14 of the principal inhabitants called Wardſmen, choſen annually at the court-leet of the manor.

It has five annual fairs, viz. on Eaſter Monday; July the 7th; October the 28th, for all ſorts of commodities; the week before Palm Sunday, and the week before St. Bartholomew, for cloth only.

Here was formerly a mitred abbey,* built by Henry I. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the revenues at the diſſolution were, 1051l. 7s. 1d. after having had twenty-nine abbots, who ſat as Lords in Parliament.

It is with ſome degree of juſtice affirmed, that this town was built by the Romans, for whoſe armies it became a very eminent ſtation, and was moſt deſirably ſituated for ſuch, the great roads meeting here; a circumſtance which doubtleſs induced them to make choice of it; and the beautiful Roman pavements, the ſquare ſtones with Pont. Max. and other inſcriptions, the coins, rings, and intaglios, that have been, and ſtill are, found here in great abundance, bear ſufficient teſtimony to the antiquities and conſequence of this place.†

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* On the ſcite where it ſtood is now a very handſome houſe and garden, the property of Thomas Maſters, eſq; now one of the Members for the county of Glouceſter, (deſcended from an ancient family in Kent) many of whoſe anceſtors, to whom 6th of Elizabeth it was granted, have repreſented this borough in parliament.

† The coins are chiefly thoſe of Antoninus, Diocleſian, and Conſtantine.

A teſſe-

The Earl of Bathurſt's* ſeat is diſtinguiſhed by its extenſive and elegant plantations, laid out and perfected in the life-time and under the particular directions of Allen Earl Bathurſt, father to the preſent noble proprietor. The entrance to the park is at a lodge on the north ſide of the houſe, by a ſpacious gravel walk, lined on each ſide by a row of ſtately elms; at a ſmall diſtance from the entrance, to the left, is an oblique proſpect of the north-weſt front of the houſe, with a fine ſweep of lawn before it, and a grove of lofty trees on each ſide; turning to the right the walk divides, one branch leads to the terras, the other runs by the ſide of it in a ſerpentine direction above a mile in length, finely arched and ſhaded; at the end is a ſmall building called Pope's Seat, where this great genius frequently retired, when on a viſit to his noble friend. There is a lawn before it, to the centre of which eight viſtas are directed, termina-

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A teſſelated pavement was diſcovered in 1777, under the ſhop and warehouſe of Meſſrs. Robert and William Crome, in Dyer-ſtreet, about eighteen feet ſquare, of which they had deſtroyed nearly half before it was taken notice of. The centre of it is ſtill preſerved, and conſiſts of an octagonal border, incloſing a wreathed figure, with rays pointed to the angles of the octagon. There was alſo a ſmaller figure of the ſame kind, in the middle of each apartment, and the pavement together had very much the reſemblance of a rich Turkey carpet. Among other traces of Roman antiquities in this town, there is now, in the garden of Joſeph Carpenter, in Lewis-lane, the remains of a Roman hypocauſt or ſubterraneous ſtove.

* A very ancient family, ſeated at Bathurſt, near Battle-Abbey in Suſſex, where their caſtle was demoliſhed in the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

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ting with the proſpect of neighbouring churches, and other agreeable objects; one of them a fine lofty column, in the midſt of the deer park, on which is placed the ſtatue of Queen Anne, larger than the life; it is near a mile diſtant from the houſe, behind which ſtands the beautiful tower of the pariſh church of Cirenceſter, ſo directly in the centre of it, with their fronts parallel to each other, that an obſerver at the pillar might be eaſily induced to believe the tower to be part of the houſe, were it not of a different colour.

The terras is ſheltered on the N. E. by a thick plantation of wood, with a border of ſhrubs and evergreens; it commands a diſtant proſpect of the north of Wiltſhire, and terminates at a handſome octagonal building about a mile from the houſe. In the middle of the terras, at a large pair of gates, (a communication between the deer and lodge parks) is ſeen a large lake of water a little to the right of the houſe, having the appearance of a conſiderable river, but is only a pleaſing deception, produced by planting clumps of trees to conceal the extremities of the lake; and was neceſſary from the ſparing hand with which nature has dealt its favours, as to that element, to this place; there not being, perhaps, a perennial ſpring to be found within it. The eye is no where offended with the appearance of bare walls, nor can it judge of the extent of the park, as the country about it is taken into view, over foſſes and concealed boundaries, purpoſely made where they have the beſt effect.

To the weſtward of this park are the Lodge, Park, and Oakley Woods, which deſerve particular

lar notice; near the middle of them, on a riſing ground, is the point from which, like ſo many radii, ten cuts or ridings iſſue; the largeſt, about fifty yards wide, has the lofty tower of Cirenceſter to terminate the view: others, directed to neighbouring country churches, clumps of trees, and various diſtant objects, produce an admirable effect. Concealed as it were in the woods, is Alfred's Hall, an excellent imitation of antiquity, with a bowling green, and many beautiful lawns and agreeable walks about it.*

The truffle is a vegetable production, found in ſufficient abundance in theſe woods.

The preſent pariſh church† is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, and is a large and beautiful building, conſiſting of the nave, two large ailes, and five chapels. The roof is ſupported by two rows of ſtone pillars, very handſomely fluted, having five pillars and two pilaſters in each row. The length of the nave is 77 feet, and the breadth of the church, including the two ailes, 74 feet. In the tower is a peal of twelve bells, it ſtands at the weſt end of the church, and is 134 feet high; well

* For a very accurate deſcription, and a beautiful view of Lord Bathurſt's houſe, Oakley Park, Alfred's Hall, &c. ſee Mr. Rudder's Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire; to which, and to Sir Robert Atkyns's, the author acknowledges himſelf indebted for ſeveral curious extracts concerning this and other places in the county.

† This church has twenty-eight windows of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſcripture and church hiſtory, martyrs, confeſſors, and all the orders of the church of Rome, from the Pope to the mendicant Friar.

proportioned,

proportioned, and beautified with pinnacles and battlements; the ſouth porch is a fine Gothic ſtructure, facing the market-place, 38 feet in front, and 50 high.

There were anciently two other churches here, dedicated to St. Cecilia, and St. Lawrence; the one is become a private dwelling, the other converted into an hoſpital. Here are alſo a free ſchool and a charity ſchool, with ſeveral charitable foundations, on the weſt ſide of the town.

There uſed to be an annual concert in Oakley Wood in the month of Auguſt; and moſt of the people of faſhion in the neighbourhood, and of the company from Cheltenham, reſorted to it; but it has been diſcontinued for ſome years. From Cheltenham you may go directly to Park corner, only 12 miles, but the road is not paſſable in bad weather.

Cirenceſter races are in the month of September, on North-Cerney Down, 4 miles north of the town, and 11 from Cheltenham; they generally afford two days ſport; it is a two-mile courſe, and reckoned a very good one both for the horſes and the ſpectators.

TETBURY.

The borough of Tetbury is eſteemed one of the beſt towns in Glouceſterſhire; its ſtreets being large and in general well built; it lies 5 miles north from Malmeſbury, 10 weſt from Cirenceſter, 26

eaſt from Briſtol, 19 ſouth from Glouceſter, and 23 from Bath, moſt pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground, on the verge of the county next to Wiltſhire; in a fertile ſoil and remarkably healthy air,* on the great turnpike road from Glouceſter to Saliſbury, and from Oxford to Briſtol and Bath; this laſt has of late been much improved by a bridge, upwards of 600 feet long, of four large arches, built in 1775 by the commiſſioners of the turnpikes; whereby the entrance to the town, from being ſteep and narrow, is now on a broad eaſy aſcent, and kept in moſt excellent order.

The feoffees of the town have lately expended upwards of 400l. for widening the ſtreet from the market-place to the Chippen, or Chipping Croft;† but what moſt merits the attention of the curious traveller, is the elegant pariſh church, lately built here by Mr. Francis Hiorne of Warwick, in the true Gothic taſte; its dimenſions in the inſide, 120 feet long, 62 feet wide, including the cloyſters; and 42 feet high, from the floor to the ceiling;

* As a proof of this, the moſt extraordinary inſtance of longevity to be produced in this county, is of one Henry Weſt, who, in the reign of King James I. reſided at Upton, a hamlet in this pariſh. He lived to the age of 152 years; and one of his deſcendants has a bible in his poſſeſſion, wherein it is written, that he had five wives; by four he had no children, but by the fifth he had ten; and lived to ſee a hundred grandchildren; to each of whom he gave a braſs pot or kettle.

† Signifying a place to cheapen goods; two fairs being held there annually, viz. on Aſh-Wedneſday, and July 22, for cattle of all ſorts.

ing; for which he has been paid* the ſum of 3,658l. 16s. over and above the old materials; and a further ſum of 1000l. 17s. for flooring and pewing it; the whole raiſed by a ſubſcription, ſet on foot in 1754 by the then worthy incumbent the Rev. Mr. Wight, who not only contributed above 1,500l. himſelf, but was indefatigable in his applications to forward it. The generous inhabitants were aided by the benefactions of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the late Lord Botetourt, Dr. Johnſon biſhop of Worceſter, Tho. Eſtcourt, eſq; Capt. Warren of Briſtol, Mr. Spencer of London, (a native of the town) Robert Jackſon, eſq; of Sneed Park, William Earle, eſq; of Malmſbury, and ſome other gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It was opened for divine ſervice Oct. 7, 1781, and will be a ſtanding monument both of the wealth of the ſubſcribers,† and of their proper application of it.

The old tower and ſteeple, 186 feet high, ſtill remain, with a very muſical ring of eight bells, and a ſet of chimes, given in 1749 by their late benevolent vicar; who, the ſame year, at his own expence, (the town being then very ill ſupplied with water) put a leaden pump into a well ſunk under

* By the Rev. Mr. Wight, (who died Nov. 24, 1777) or his repreſentatives Samuel Saunders, Thomas Wight, and Robert Clark, gentlemen, the only contracting truſtees.

† Nearly the whole of the pariſh, which is five miles long, is the property of the inhabitants; no perſon has a large eſtate *there*, but it is divided among many; and the truſtees for the pariſh are the patrons of the living.

the wool market, by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants, to the depth of 104 feet; and the ſpring is ſo plentiful as to be almoſt ſufficient for the uſe of the whole town; beſides many other good wells and large reſervoirs for rain water.

On the S. E. ſide of the town anciently ſtood a caſtle, built by Dunwallo Molmutius,* king of the Britons, about 2000 years ago; by him called Caer Bladon; but in proceſs of time loſt its original name, and was denominated Swinnerdown Caſtle.

Mr. Rudder, in his account of this place, ſeems to queſtion the exiſtence of the caſtle, or even of Dunwallo; without ſufficient reaſon, I think, as they certainly are both mentioned by reſpectable hiſtorians; among others, Mr. Camden in his Britannia, upon the authority of the Eulogium Hiſtoriarum, witneſſes, that the caſtles of Tetbury and Lacock, and the town of Malmſbury, were built

* Chambers ſays, "Molmutin, or Molmutian laws were thoſe made by Dunwallo Molmutius, 16th king of Britain;" ſaid to have begun his reign 440 years before the Incarnation. He was the firſt who publiſhed any laws in this land; and they continued famous therein, till the time of William the Conqueror.

Sir B. Whitelocke, who calls him Mulmutius, ſays, "He was ſon to the Duke of Cornwall; and that he enacted ſeveral laws which continued in force in the reign of James I.; particularly thoſe concerning the peace and privilege of highways, and of ploughs." Who more likely then to have built a caſtle on this ſpot? where two ſuch great roads croſs each other; whence his guards could occaſionally iſſue, and ſcour the country; as to this day is done in France, by a horſe-guard, called the Marêchauſſée.

built by this Dunwallo. It is ſaid the old church was built out of the ruins of the caſtle, and this is ſtrongly corroborated by the many hewn ſtones found in the *inſide* of the walls, when it was pulled down in 1777.

Mr. Rudder, in his account of Cirenceſter, ſays, "Caer-Ceri, or Caer-Cori, was the name given to that place by the Britons;" in whoſe language, ſays he, "Caer," *which in its genuine ſenſe ſhould be tranſlated a wall, or fortreſs,* "came at length, when uſed in the compoſition of the names of places, to ſignify a walled or fortified town." If then Caer-Cori, or Ceri, was the fortreſs or fortified town, on the Corin or Churn; why may not Caer-Bladon mean the fortreſs on the river Bladona?—the name formerly given to the (Briſtol) Avon, which riſes in this pariſh.*

That part of the town contiguous to the ſpot where the caſtle ſtood, is ſtill called Caſtle-Green; the ruins were viſible within theſe few years, but have ſince been levelled and made into a pleaſure ground. The iron hand of time will wear out all things; ſome buildings, known to have been erected at a much later date, have not the ſmalleſt veſtige remaining of their having ever exiſted.

The chief manufactures carried on here, are wool-ſtapling and wool-combing; in the latter about 150 perſons find conſtant employment.

* If there was not a caſtle, fortreſs, or fortified place here, why was Caer uſed in its original name?

There is an alms-houſe for 8 perſons, founded and endowed by the bounty of Sir Wm. Romney, (alderman and ſheriff of London, in the reign of King James I.) a native of this town; who alſo founded a free grammar-ſchool here, where ſeveral eminent men have been qualified for the Univerſity. There is another ſchool founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, late of Shipton-Moyne; beſides many other charitable donations.

The government of the town is veſted in a bailiff, choſen annually, aſſiſted by ſome of the principal inhabitants.

The races, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry, are run upon a large common, a mile eaſtward of the town.

TEWKESBURY, *or* TEWKSBURY,

Lies in the hundred of the ſame name, 9 miles N. W. from Cheltenham, and is ſo called from Theocus, an eminent hermit, who dwelt in this place, anno 700, and had a chapel on the banks of the Severn.

The pariſh, ſix miles in compaſs, conſiſts of very rich meadow and paſture; and like another Eden, is watered by four rivers:—

The Severn flows on the Weſt;

Avon (Stratford) on the North, and falls into the Severn here;

Carran

Carran on the Eaſt; and
Swylliate on the Weſt.

Over theſe three laſt it has bridges; and though ſubject to be annoyed by floods, this is amply compenſated by the great fertility of the ſoil.

This town had formerly ſome ſhare in the clothing buſineſs, but that has long been loſt. Its chief trade at preſent is malting, ſtocking-frame knitting, eſpecially of cotton, and a little nailing; it was once noted for making muſtard balls; whence the proverb, "He looks as if he had lived on Tewkſbury muſtard;" ſpeaking of one of a ſad, ſevere countenance; and Shakeſpeare uſes the ſimile *As thick as Tewkſbury muſtard.*

It was firſt incorporated by charter 14th Elizabeth, (in whoſe reign, on the threatened Spaniſh invaſion, it raiſed 46 men for the Queen's ſervice) by the name of the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough of Tewkeſbury.

King James I.* third year of his reign, granted them another charter much like the former; this laſt

* 6th of that name of Scotland; he was ſon of Henry Stuart Lord Darnley, and Mary Queen of Scots; (the only child of James V. whoſe father, James IV. married Margaret eldeſt daughter of Henry VII.) he was the firſt who was ſtiled King of Great-Britain, and to whom the title of Sacred, or Moſt Excellent Majeſty was given. He cauſed the bible to be tranſlated from the original language, which is the tranſlation now uſed.

In his reign the Engliſh plantations were ſettled in America, and ſilk-worms brought into England.

He

laſt was ſurrendered to James II. who reincorporated them, 2d of his reign, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, &c. but there was no mayor choſen by virtue of this new charter, and the government of the town totally ceaſed as a corporation, till 18th William III. when he granted the preſent charter, and it is now governed by 24 burgeſſes, two of whom are annually choſen bailiffs, and, with two aldermen, are the ruling magiſtrates within this borough and corporation; the County Juſtices, by expreſs exemption in the charter, having no authority to act therein. It ſends two members to parliament; the right of election is in the freeholders, and freemen of the corporation, in number about 500.*

The church,† one of the largeſt in England that is not collegiate or a cathedral, is a magnificent building in the form of a croſs, vaulted at top with ſtone, and ſupported by two rows of large round

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He erected the order of Baronets on May 11, (O. S.) 1611, 9th of his reign. Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave in Suffolk, was created premier baronet; ſome ſtile him of Raveningham in Norfolk.

* The preſent Members are, William Dowdeſwell, eſq; and James Martin, eſq; banker of London.

† Dimenſions of the church:—Length of the building 300 feet from eaſt to weſt; length of the great croſs 120 feet; breadth of the body and ſide ailes 70 feet; breadth of the weſt front 100 feet. The tower is very large, has eight muſical bells, and a ſet of chimes; is 132 feet high, and ſtands in the centre on four arches. The Lady Chapel, long ſince deſtroyed, and the ſcite turned into a garden, ſtood at the eaſt end, and is ſaid to have been 100 feet long.

round pillars, ſeven in each row. It has an aile on each ſide, the whole covered with lead, but not kept in very good repair. The chancel is divided from the choir by an organ, erected at the expence of the pariſhioners in 1736.

The choir and chancel are likewiſe ſupported by ſix pillars, and enlightened by ſeven large windows, placed at a great height, and ornamented with painted glaſs. The communion table is one entire piece of marble, 14 feet long. This place is moſt diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory, for its noble mitred abbey, firſt founded as a monaſtery for benedictine monks, by Odo and Dodo, two noble dukes of Mercia, anno 715: but 1102 rebuilt and enlarged by Robert Fitz-Hamon;* when it was erected into an abbey, and endowed by him with lands, rents, and large poſſeſſions, which were increaſed by conſiderable ſubſequent donations.

It is alſo diſtinguiſhed for the battle fought near it, on Glaſton meadow, May 4, 1471, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, wherein the latter were entirely defeated, and never after able to make head againſt Edward IV. Margaret (Queen of Henry VI.) and her ſon Edward Prince of Wales, were taken priſoners; the young prince was murdered a few days after, and is buried in the church; as are many other perſons of diſtinction. The Queen was, in 1475, ranſomed by her father René of Anjou.†

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* See an account of him in the Earls of Glouceſter.

† For 50,000 crowns, which he borrowed of Lewis XI. and mortgaged to him for it, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and the county of Provence.

His Majeſty King George I. while electoral Prince of Hanover, was 1706, by Queen Anne, created Baron of Tewkſbury; a title which had been only twice conferred in former reigns.

FAIRFORD

Lies 4 miles W. from Lechlade, 8 E. from Cirenceſter, 23 S. E. from Glouceſter, and 80½ from London. The church is a large and beautiful ſtructure, 125 feet long, and 55 broad; conſiſting of a ſpacious body, and two proportionable ailes, very handſomely paved in chequers of blue and white ſtone, and neatly pewed; having a beautiful tower in the middle, ornamented with pinnacles, &c. It was built in the year 1493 by John Tame, a merchant of London, for the ſake of placing in it a very large quantity of painted glaſs he had taken in a ſhip bound for Rome. The figures were deſigned by that eminent maſter Albert Durer, to whom the greateſt improvements in painting on glaſs are attributed. There are ſome curious pieces of perſpective. The colours are very lively, and ſome of the figures ſo well finiſhed, that Vandyke affirmed, "the pencil could not exceed them." The whole is compriſed in 28 windows, repreſenting ſundry paſſages of ſcripture hiſtory; particularly ſuch as regard the birth, life, and ſufferings of our bleſſed Saviour in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th windows;—but the 15th, or great weſt window, repreſenting the day of judgment, &c. is of high eſtimation.

In

In two of the windows of the middle aile are paintings of the Emperors who protected the Chriſtians; and in the two oppoſite ones, of thoſe who perſecuted them. The whole happily preſerved in the great rebellion by the care of Mr. Oldſworth the impropriator, (in whoſe family it ſtill continues) and others, by ſecuring the glaſs in ſome private place till the Reſtoration, when it was put up again. There is no doubt but the Romans had a ſtation here, and probably this was one of their towns, as the remains of a bath, wholly of fine Roman bricks, ſupported by curious pillars, were ſome years ago diſcovered in a meadow near this place.

Of the RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS *in* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Order of St. Benedict,* three foundations; Glouceſter, Tewkſbury, and Winchcomb.

Ciſtertians,

* St. Benedict was born at Narſi in Italy, inſtituted his order at Mont Caſſin 516, and died there in 543; it is the moſt ancient and richeſt order of the monks, whence the Carthuſians, Cluniacenſes, Ciſtertians, and many other eminent orders, are derived. Theſe are properly Monachi, Monks; the other orders are better denominated Friars. In the Canon Law they are called Black Monks, from the colour of their habit; whence among us they were alſo formerly called Black Friars, to diſtinguiſh them from the other orders: Of this order have been 4 Emperors, 12 Empreſſes, 46 Kings, and 51 Queens.

Ciſtertians,* three foundations; Hales, Flaxley, and Kingſwood Abbies.

Canons Regular of St. Auguſtin,† three foundations; the Abbey of Cirenceſter, the Priory of St. Oſwald in the city of Glouceſter, and of L'Anthony near Glouceſter.

Four Alien Monaſteries.

1 Deerhurſt	cells to	St. Denis near Paris.		
2 Newent		Cormeille		
3 Beckford		St. Martin & St. Barbara		in Normandy.
4 Brimsfield		Fontenay		

* This is the order of St. Benedict more ſtrictly reformed; and was founded by Robert Harding an Engliſhman, abbot of Moleſme in Burgundy, in the dioceſe of Langres; who, 1075, obtained from the Archbiſhop of Lyons (then the Pope's legate reſiding at that place) permiſſion that he, and the monks of his order, might retire into the wilderneſs of Ciſteaux in Burgundy, (now a town, 5 miles from Dijon) there to lead a more ſevere life, as their father St. Benedict had required; Eudes, Duke of Burgundy, built a monaſtery for them, into which they were admitted 1098. The Biſhop of Chalons gave Robert the paſtoral ſtaff, and erected the new monaſtery into an abbey, now depending immediately on the Pope.

† Called popularly Auſtin Friars; firſt inſtituted by Biſhop Hippo in Africa, anno 400, but not then limited by any vows. Berinus firſt introduced them into England anno 636, and they increaſed ſo much, that at one period there were reckoned 4555 monaſteries of this order in Europe. In proceſs of time they ſo degenerated, that few of them were left. The reſtitution of this order may be dated from the 11th century, when its profeſſors were reſtrained by vows and ſtrict rules, and called Canons Regular; whereas before they were called by the contradictory name of Secular.

The

Tanner, in his Notitia Monaſtica, p. 142, article Cheltenham, ſays,

" Here was a monaſtery, anno 803."

Vide Spelman's Councils, vol. i. p. 326.
Wilkins's Councils, vol. i. p. 168.
Heming de Reditu Eccleſiæ Wigorn, p. 50.

In which laſt mention is made of a ſynodical council being held 3d day of the ides of October, anno 803, 7th of the reign of Cenwulf, the pious king of the Mercians, at Cloveſhoe; where Archbiſhop Æthelbeard was preſident; and among other things happened a diſpute between Denebert biſhop of Worceſter, in whoſe dioceſe were the monaſteries of Cheltenham and Beccesford, and Wulfheard biſhop of Hereford, to which they had in former days belonged; when Denebert claimed his paſtam, (or feaſt) which Wulfheard refuſed to grant, alledging that for thirty years back it never had been allowed; but Denebert proved by witneſſes that his predeceſſors had received the feaſt from Beccanford and from Celtanhomme, and that even Wulfheard himſelf had given him money in lieu of the feaſt; when on the archbiſhop's interference, Wulfheard conſented that the biſhop of Worceſter ſhould have half the feaſt that year, and then one year from Cheltenham, the other from Beccesford, proteſting however that he only did this out of reſpect to the archbiſhop's requeſt, and not meaning thereby to

The firſt monaſtery in England, after the reſtitution, was built anno 1098, (Rudder ſays 1084) at Canterbury, by Lanfranc the archbiſhop, their general. The Knights Hoſpitalers, and the Knights Templars, were of this order.

injure the right of the ſee. This account is confirmed by Spelman in nearly the ſame words.

Naſmith, in his late edition of Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, confirms what he ſaid, adding, "Monaſtery deſtroyed;" but Dugdale, and Stevens his tranſlator, make not the leaſt mention of it.

It was a Saxon monaſtery, and moſt likely of ſecular canons, like thoſe of Worceſter, and was doubtleſs deſtroyed by the Danes, who ravaged England in that century; and from the general deſtruction of papers, &c. it is not to be wondered that no records remain reſpecting its eſtabliſhment, revenues, ſcite, &c. which, were there any extant, would certainly have been diſcovered by the ſeveral learned and reſpectable friends who have kindly intereſted themſelves to procure me every poſſible information concerning it, without any other ſucceſs than the above account of the ſynod; but to whom I here acknowledge myſelf greatly indebted for their reſearches, and ſhall be equally ſo to any of my readers who can communicate further information on this head.

With regard to Beccanford or Beckford, and Beccesford, ſituated in the hundred of Tibbleſton, four miles N. E. from Tewkſbury, and 13 miles from Cheltenham, the priory here was founded by Robert Fitz-Allen. Tanner ſays, "Here probably was the other Saxon monaſtery, about which the conteſt was in the ſynod of Cloveſhoe A. 803, between the biſhops of Worceſter and Hereford. It is more certain that, this manor being given in the time of Henry I. to the abbey of St. Martin and

and St. Barbara in Normandy, commonly called St. Barbe en Auge, by Rabellus Camerarius; a prior and canons were ſent over, and it became a cell to that foreign houſe of the order of St. Auguſtin. Upon the ſuppreſſion of alien priories, this was beſtowed by Henry VI. upon Eton College, when reckoned worth 53l. 6s. 8d. per annum, but afterwards by Edward IV. on Fotheringhay.*

Stanley St. Leonard's was a cell to the abbey of Glouceſter. And

Quenington, a preceptory of the Knights Templars in London, who had alſo ſeveral manors and large eſtates in this county; which on their ſuppreſſion† were given to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem.‡ There was alſo a college at

* Notwithſtanding the Monaſticum (vol. i. p. 1035, and vol. ii. p. 1010,) expreſsly mentions Bekeford as cell to St. Martin and St. Barbara, yet Cart. 46, Edward III. m. 6, "Rex reſtituit Abbati et Conventui de Cormeliis in Normannia eccleſium de Bekeford, cum pertinentis." And again, Monaſt. Angl. ii. 962, to the Abbey of Cormeil there is "Eccleſia de Bekeford cum Capellis decimis, et cæteris pertinentiis ſuis."

† By Clement V. in 1312, when they were poſſeſſed of 9000 manors in Chriſtendom. The temple in London, now belonging to the Societies of the Law, was conſecrated to their uſe 1185, Henry II. his Queen Eleanor, and many of their nobles, being preſent.

‡ Their poſſeſſions were by parliament, 32d Henry VIII. 1541, granted to the King. And in 1546 all colleges, hoſpitals, chantries, and free chapels, were alſo granted to him; whereby there were veſted in the crown 96 colleges, 110 hoſpitals, 2374 chantries and chapels; confirmed and further enlarged 1ſt Edward VI.

Weſtbury near Briſtol, conſiſting of a dean and five prebendaries.

The monks, called Bons-Hommes* of the order of St. Auguſtin, had likewiſe lands in this county.

Six Mitred Abbeys. Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, Winchcomb, were peeral, and held place in parliament till their diſſolution. Tewkeſbury, Hales, and Flaxley, whoſe abbots had alſo ſummons to Parliament as follows: Tewkſbury, Henry III. Edw. I. and II.; Hales, Edw. I. and II.; Flaxley, Edw. I. All mitres were granted by the Pope, but they held their baronies ſolely and immediately from the King. At the diſſolution there were only 29 abbots and 2 priors in England, who held by Baronies.

On the Diviſion of the Kingdom by King Alfred the Great; and ſome other intereſting incidents during his reign.

KING Alfred ſucceeded to the Crown an. 872, in the 22d year of his age, on the death of his brother Ethelred; when finding it next to an impoſſibility to drive out the Danes, he thought the better way would be to prevent their landing, by

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This order is now ſettled at Malta, and known by the name of the Knights of Malta. Raimond de Puy, a Provençal, was their firſt Grand Maſter 1120, as Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. After the loſs of the Holy Land, they in 1308 ſettled at Rhodes, and took the name of Knights of Rhodes; but being driven thence in 1522 by Soliman, and an army of 300,000 men, Charles V. in 1530, gave them the iſland of Malta, where they have continued ever ſince.

* The Bons-Hommes, or Good men, were firſt placed in a convent in this kingdom by Edward Earl of Cornwall, 5th Edw. I. 1277, and were diſtinguiſhed by wearing a blue coat.

by deſtroying them at ſea; and therefore fitted out veſſels of war, which, being entirely adapted to this ſervice, had the advantage of thoſe of the Danes, only uſed as tranſports. In the firſt action they engaged ſeven, and took the largeſt; and ſoon after almoſt totally deſtroyed a fleet of 120 of them. This then was the eſtabliſhment of the BRITISH NAVY, the bulwark and glory of our kingdom.

What manner of veſſels he built does not fully appear, (ſays Spelman) but ſome were ſhips and others gallies; ſo long as to require 40 (and according to Brompton 60) oars; and were as long, as high, and as ſwift again, and more ſteady under ſail, than the beſt of the enemy's ſhips.

Notwithſtanding theſe defeats, the Danes found means to increaſe their ſtrength, and oblige him to ſhelter himſelf in the iſland of Athelney; [ſee page 162] but purſuing his victory at Edington, he beſieged them in Bratton caſtle, Wiltſhire, whither they had retired; and after a fortnight, obliged them to capitulate, on the terms either to become Chriſtians, or quit the iſland. Guthrum and thirty nobles were baptized.

He then founded our Common Law; and ordered, that in all criminal caſes 12 men (peers, or of the ſame rank with the perſon to be tried) ſhould be choſen, and ſworn to determine the fact as appeared upon evidence; and according to their verdict the judge was to give ſentence: The origin of our juries, [*Jurata* Latin, *Juré* French] the nobleſt and moſt valuable privilege ſubjects can have!

His diviſion of the kingdom was, into

Rural tithings; conſiſting of ten heads of families or lords of manors, with all their vaſſals, &c.

Town Tithings, or Boroughs, conſiſting of ten companies or fraternities; called in Saxon, Guilds, hence the Guildhall. Each of theſe had a Preſident or Tythingman, called alſo a Burgh-holder, choſen annually. Burgh ſignifies a ſurety or pledge; and Neighbour originally a near pledge. Theſe preſidents were called Sapientes, (Wiſe Men) and by the Saxons Witan; hence the great meetings of the heads of the people (now called Parliaments, from the Norman Parlement) were by them called Wittena-Gemot. After the Conqueſt, the preſiding officers over the larger or rural

tithings, were made for life, as otherwiſe the Normans would not have been choſen; and inſtead of Wites, called Barons; and the ten Manors, an Honour or Barony.

A Hundred conſiſts of ten Rural Tythings. By ſtatute 14th Edward III. Hundred Courts were all or moſt part reduced to the county court. In ſome northern counties, particularly thoſe north of the Trent, they are called Wapentakes; their preſident, the chief of the diviſion, now the High Conſtable; on entering into office, he appeared in the field on a certain day with a pike in his hand, and was there met by the chief men of the hundred; who with their lances touched his pike, as a ſignal of their being firmly united to each other, by the waepentac, or touch of the weapon.

Trythings were the third part of a county; and the Eaſt, Weſt, and North Ridings of Yorkſhire are manifeſt corruptions of Eaſt Trythings, &c.; and the Lathes of Kent, and three diviſions of Lincolnſhire, viz. Lindſey, Keſteven, and Holland, are of the ſame nature.

Cauſes between perſons of different Trythings were brought before the County-Court or Shire Gammot, or Meeting of the People, [Folc-Mote] held twice a year or oftner, where the Biſhop, and the Earl or Ealdorman, and in his abſence the High Sheriff, or the Viſcount, or Vice Earl, preſided; till William the Conqueror granted the Biſhops the privilege of holding courts of their own, for determining eccleſiaſtical matters.

King Alfred, beſides the Great Council of the nation, inſtituted a Privy Council; and to have proper perſons to aſſiſt him in it, founded three ſchools (ſays Camden) in the Univerſity of Oxford; viz. one for Grammarians, ſtiled Little Univerſity Hall; another for Philoſophy, Leſs Univerſity Hall; and a third for Divinity, Great Univerſity Hall, now Univerſity College; and invited learned men from abroad to preſide over them. Some add a fourth for Aſtronomy, of which Johannes Scotus, an Iriſhman, was preſident.

He meaſured time by wax candles, 12 inches long. Six of theſe he had made, and the inches marked out upon them; they burnt four hours each; and to preſerve them from the air, having no glaſs, (or it being very ſcarce) he ordered fine white horn to be ſcraped thin, and incloſed in wooden frames. Thus lanthorns were the invention of a King; and proper perſons were appointed to inform him how the time paſſed. He died an. 900, in his 52d year, having reigned 28½ years.

OF THE

RIDES near CHELTENHAM.

THE moſt common ride has generally been in the marſh at the back of the town, a mile round, with a pleaſant view of the neighbouring hills. But now the long-wiſhed-for amendment of the roads in the vicinity of Cheltenham has taken place, the company frequenting it will have no room to complain of the want of variegated pleaſing outlets for rides, or airings in carriages, on ſome of the beſt roads in the county, which form a much eaſier and ſhorter communication with Bath and many other places.

The outlet at the Eaſt end of the town.

From the Gallows Oak turnpike, to the *Right* through Bembridge Field to the New Road to *Birdlip, 4½ miles.

Said

* Two miles and a half from Birdlip is Prinknaſh Park, the ſeat of John Howell, eſq. It is an ancient manor joining to the pariſh of Upton St. Leonard, but is extra-parochial, and formerly belonged to the Abbots of Glouceſter, who had a large manſion here in the time of Edward the Confeſſor.

In the houſe, which is large, is a room conſecrated for a chapel in 1629, and dedicated to St. Peter.

The gardens have been greatly improved by the preſent poſſeſſor; and from theſe, and the park, which is extenſive, are moſt beautiful diſtant proſpects over the Vale and nine adjacent counties.

Said turnpike to the *left*, through Charlton-Kings to Dowdeſwell and Kilkenny, 4½ miles.

In Charlton on the *right*, is a road by Mr. Hunt's park to the old road to Lechampton and the Glouceſter road and Seven Springs.*

At the top of this road is a direction poſt.

L. to Dowdeſwell. *R.* to the Birdlip road and Glouceſter.

Outlet Weſt end of the town.

To Arle, and Bedlam turnpike.

L. to Glouceſter. *R.* to Tewkeſbury,† bye road to Swindon and the Hyde Spaw.

Down

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* The ſeven wells or ſprings, in the pariſh of Coberley or Cubberley, are three miles and a half from Cheltenham; the ſame from Kilkenny, and four and a half from Frog-mill. From the different hills in this and the adjacent pariſhes, the views are moſt extenſive and variegated. Theſe ſprings form the Churn, and are certainly the higheſt ſource of the water of the great river Thames, into which it falls above Cricklade, at the ſame place with the Iſis; this laſt only nine miles and a half from its ſource, but the Churn twenty miles.

† On this road, at Piffs Elm Turnpike, (where is a beautiful elm-tree worthy notice) 4 miles from Cheltenham, to the left is a field in Bodington manor farm, where was a remarkable large oak, which for ſeveral centuries was celebrated by hiſtorians, and attracted the attention of travellers, but on the evening of the 16th of November 1790, it was maliciouſly ſet on fire and totally conſumed: its dimenſions were as follows:

The

Down the Swan Lane.

First turning, *R* and *L.* back of the town,

Second turning, *R.* to Hewlet's,

——————— *L.* to the marſh.

The ſtraight road through the Common Field to Preſtbury.

At the turnpike at the bottom of the hill *L.* a road to Preſtbury.

When at the hill above Hewlet's (Mr. Baghot's) the direct road is to Sandiwell,* Whittington,† and Syrefoot.

	Feet.
The height	90
The lower branches	70
The circumference of the bottom	56
The ſmalleſt part of the trunk	34
The extent within the hollow	15 by 10

Its age on record above 500 years.

Bod in the Britiſh ſignifies a manſion; and Bodington, a capital houſe or manſion in the town upon the water.

N. B. It is upon the Chelt.

In this pariſh of Bodington, ſays Leland, was a fair manor place, and a park, now a farm, the manor-houſe being occupied by the farmer.

In the hamlet of Barrow in this pariſh, is a little ſugar-loaf hill, which, from its reſemblance to a tumulus, gave name to the hamlet. From the top of this hill, in a clear day, is a diſtinct view of thirty-ſix pariſh churches;—this, however apparently improbable, is affirmed to be ſtrictly true, by a gentleman who lives in the pariſh.

* Sandiwell, in the pariſh of Dowdſwell, about three miles and a half from Cheltenham, is the ſeat of Mrs. Tracy,

L. croſs the Common to Cleeve Hill,* Poſtlip,‡ Winchcombe,† and Sudley.

The

Tracy, relict of Thomas Tracy, of Stanway, eſq; who purchaſed it, with the lordſhip of the manor of Whittington, of the Earl of Hertford.

He was deſcended from John the third Viſcount Tracy, to whoſe youngeſt ſon Ferdinando, Sir John Tracy, the 5th and laſt Baronet of Stanway, 1677, left that manor, which that branch of the family had been in poſſeſſion of many years.

Mrs. Tracy has cauſed a very elegant monument of fine marble to be placed in the pariſh church of Whittington, in memory of her ſaid huſband, (who was a repreſentative of the county of Glouceſter in two parliaments) and their ſon Dodwell Tracy, named after his mother's family, ſhe being the daughter of the late Sir William Dodwell.

† Whittington is five miles from Cheltenham; the river Coln, a very pretty trout ſtream, riſes in this pariſh, whence it runs to Fairford, five miles from which place it falls into the Thames, ſeven miles below Cricklade, and is the fourth river that falls into it from this county. The next is the Lech or Leach, riſing in the pariſh of Hammett, and through North-Leach continues its courſe to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames, at this place navigable for large barges. It is called Lech from the petrifying quality of the water, which incruſts wood and other ſubſtances in its courſe with ſtony matter. Lech in the Britiſh ſignifies a ſtone.

* Cleeve-hill, called alſo Cleeve-cloud; here are viſible the remains of a large double intrenchment, called the Camps, extending 350 yards along the ſummit of the rock, in the form of a creſcent, and inacceſſible on every ſide but the front. The views from this place, in a clear day, are paſt deſcription; the aſcent from the foot of Cleeve-cloud to the top of the eminence being 630 feet perpendicular. It is in the pariſh of Biſhop's-Cleeve.

‡ At Poſtlip is one of the moſt conſiderable paper manufactories in the kingdom, belonging to Meſſrs. Durham and Stevens.

The direct road to Cleeve-Hill is through Preſtbury, alſo to Southam,* 3 miles.

From

† At Winchcombe was a monaſtery, built by Cenolf, 13th King of the Mercians, and in 795 eighth Monarch; in 798 he conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred; and on the dedication of his monaſtery this year, led the captive prince Pren to the altar, and releaſed him without ranſom or intreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcombe.

The preſent pariſh church, which is a fine old building, was erected by the pariſhioners, with ſome aſſiſtance from Ralph Lord Boteler, Baron of Sudley, in the reign of Henry VI.

Tobacco was firſt planted in England in this pariſh, and yielded a conſiderable produce and profit to the inhabitants, till 1660, 1ſt Charles II. when an act paſſed for prohibiting the cultivation of it, either in England or Ireland: At the ſame time an act was paſſed for the erecting a poſt-office, and another to prohibit the exportation of wool and fuller's earth.

The Author of the Cheltenham Guide ſays, "Tobacco was originally brought into England by Sir John Hawkins, in 1565;" but Sir J. H. went to America in 1595, with Sir Francis Drake, and both died in the expedition. Tobacco was not known in England till 1586, 28th Elizabeth, when a fleet under the command of Sir Francis Drake, and the Earl of Carliſle, General of the land forces, after having in 1585 taken St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, and St. Domingo or Hiſpaniola; in 1586 took Carthagena, and burnt St. Antonia, and St. Helena in Florida; but being diſperſed by a ſtorm, part of them keeping on their courſe, along a deſolate coaſt, lighted upon ſome Engliſhmen, who had planted themſelves in Virginia, ſo named in honour of their virgin Queen Elizabeth, having been carried over thither for a colony, in April 1584, by Sir Walter Raleigh; though the firſt permanent colony was not eſtabliſhed till 1616. Ralph Lane, one of the above, came over with Sir Francis, and was the firſt who brought tobacco into England; which

From Sandiwell to Kilkenny, to the *L.* to Andover's Ford, *R.* Frog-mill, one mile.

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which had been diſcovered by the Spaniards in Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, in North-America, in 1540, and was introduced into France by Nicot, ambaſſador from Francis II. to Portugal, 1560. Others ſay, tobacco was ſo named from Tobago, one of the Caribbee iſlands, where it grows plentifully;—by the French it was firſt called Nicotiana.

Sir Francis Drake, at the ſame time, firſt brought potatoes into England.

* Southam is a large tithing, in the pariſh of Cleeve, wherein Thomas Baghot Delabere, eſq; who is Lord of the manor, has a ſeat and a very fine eſtate. The houſe is one of the greateſt curioſities in the county; it is a low building, in the ſtile of the age of Henry IV. The anceſtor of this family, Richard Dalabar, came into England with King William the Conqueror; and Sir Richard Dalabar, fifth in deſcent from the above, being preſent at the battle of Creſſy, 20th Edward III. 1347, acquired great honour by reſcuing Edward the Black Prince when in imminent danger, and was by him preſented with the preſent creſt to the family arms, which is five Oſtrich Feathers iſſuing from a Ducal Coronet.

The year 1585 was famous for the diſcovery of a way to the Eaſt-Indies, by Sanderſon; and an attempt by John Davis, to find out a ſhorter paſſage to the Indies northward of America, in which, though he failed of ſucceſs, he diſcovered the Straits, (from the North Sea into Buffins Bay, between St. James's Iſland, near the North Main, and Groenland) ſince called by his name. He undertook the expedition with two ſhips, fitted out at the charge of Wm. Sanderſon, a globe-maker, and ſome other Londoners. This diſcovery had been attempted in 1576 by Martin Frobiſher, at the Queen's charge; he made two more voyages for the ſame purpoſe, all equally unſucceſsful as to the main object.

In 1586 Thomas Cavendiſh, a Knight of St. John of Jeruſalem, (younger brother to Sir Wm. Cavendiſh, anceſtor of the Duke of Devonſhire, who built Chatſworth-houſe) ſailed

ſailed from Plymouth the 21ſt of July, and performed a voyage round the world, entering at the Straits of Magellan, and returned by the Cape of Good Hope to Plymouth, Sept. 9, 1588; which voyage had been firſt made by Sir Francis Drake, from 13th December, 1577, to November, 3, 1580, when Queen Elizabeth dined on board his ſhip, and ordered it to be drawn up in a little creek near Deptford, and certain inſcriptions to be ſet up in memory of the voyage.

In 1587 Sir Francis Drake, having taken a rich Eaſt-India carrach, called the St. Philip, the Engliſh fully underſtanding, by the merchant's papers found on board, the rich value of India merchandizes, and the manner of trading to the Eaſtern world, eſtabliſhed a company of Eaſt-India merchants.

In 1591 George Riman, and James Lancaſter, made a voyage to the Eaſt-Indies, and had the good fortune to double the Cape of Good Hope, which had been diſcovered in 1484; and the Eaſt-Indies by the Portugueſe, in 1487.

In 1600 Queen Elizabeth eſtabliſhed the Eaſt-India Company, and endowed it with large privileges for 15 years; and the above James Lancaſter, who, in 1594, had taken Fernambuc in Braſil, was the firſt that was ſent by the Company to the Eaſt-Indies with four ſhips, their ſtock then conſiſting of 72,000l.

At the expiration of the Letters Patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, King James I. enlarged the Company's privileges, and gave them a charter, whereby he incorporated them for ever. Their ſucceſs was ſo great, that in 1683 India Stock ſold from 360 to 500 per cent. after which it ſuſtained ſuch loſſes as to be ſcarce able to ſupport itſelf. And in 1698 a new Company was eſtabliſhed; but, in 1702, the two were united, and have ever ſince been ſtiled The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies; they had then forty ſhips, and ſent one million ſterling annually to the Eaſt-Indies.

In 1579 Queen Elizabeth procured a grant from the Turkiſh Sultan, Amurath Cam, upon a treaty between William Harbourn, an Engliſhman, and Muſtapha Beg, a Turkiſh Baſſa, for free trade of the Engliſh merchants, to his dominions, which was the riſe of the Company of Turkey Merchants.

To Widcombe.*

To Lechampton-hill.

There

The Muſcovy or Ruſſia Company, which had been eſtabliſhed in 1555, received a confirmation of their grants by Ambaſſadors ſent in 1567, from John Baſilowitz, grand Duke of Muſcovy, to Queen Elizabeth. Anthony Jenkinſon, who returned with the Ambaſſadors, made a long ſtay in the country, took a map of Ruſſia, and was the firſt Engliſhman who ventured through the Caſpian ſea, into the country of the Bactrians. In 1569 they had farther grants of exemption from all cuſtoms, with leave to vend their manufactures through the whole Ruſſian dominions, and to tranſport them into Perſia and Media by the Caſpian ſea; the merchants of other nations being not permitted to trade beyond Moſcow. Sir Thomas Randolph was the ambaſſador who, by his good management, obtained theſe privileges of the Czar. But the war between the Turks and the Perſians, and the frequent robberies committed by the barbarians, prevented this trade being purſued at that time with the ſucceſs it otherwiſe might have been.

Trade flouriſhed ſo much in this reign, that in 1567 Sir Tho. Greſham built the exchange, to which, in 1571, Queen Elizabeth, on coming to ſee it, gave the title of Royal, which was proclaimed by a Herald and ſound of Trumpet. He alſo founded Greſham College, London. He died 21ſt Nov. 1559, and was buried in St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

The Italian method of book-keeping was firſt publiſhed in England in 1569.

In 1582 Peter Morris, a Dutchman, invented an engine and pipes for conveying the Thames water for the uſe of the city of London.

* Widcombe is ſeven miles from Cheltenham, and ſix from Glouceſter. From a viſta upon the hill, not a mile from the houſe of Sir Howe Hicks, bart. which ſtands in the centre of the valley, is a fine bird's-eye view of the ſubjacent

There is a private carriage road from the Marſh to Biſhop's-Cleeve, from Cheltenham to Swindon, the Hyde, Preſtbury Park, and home by Preſtbury, (but this only in good weather) beſides many others equally pleaſant.

* Sudley, ſo called, becauſe ſituated to the South of Winchcombe.

ſubjacent vale and the river Severn. To the left are ſeen part of the Foreſt of Dean, and the Conic Mountain near Abergavenny in Monmouthſhire; in front, the Blue-Hills of Malvern in Worceſterſhire, with the Welch Mountains at a great diſtance behind them; and to the right is a view of Tewkeſbury, and of the city of Worceſter, near thirty miles diſtant.

Sir Howe Hicks, bart. the Lord of the manor, is deſcended from Sir Baptiſt Hicks.

* Sudley was ſucceſſively the place of reſidence of great perſons from very early ages. It appears by Domeſday to have been before the Conqueſt the property of Ralph de Medantine, or de Maunt, Earl of Hereford, ſon of Walter de Medantine, who married Goda, daughter of King Ethelred II. He was alſo lord of the manor of Todington, from whom, by intermarriage of his grandſon John de Sudley with Grace daughter of Henry de Traci, (of a Norman family that came over with William the Conqueror) lord of the manor of Barnſtaple, is deſcended the preſent Lord Viſcount Tracy; William II. ſon of the above John de Sudley, having taken his mother's family name, had with it this manor.

Harold, ſon of Ralph, was lord of Sudley, and his ſucceſſors took the name de Sudley, or Sudeley.

John de Sudeley had ſummons 28th Edward I. to 13th of Edward II. and died without iſſue 10th Edward III.

1441, 20th Henry VI. Ralph Botiller or Boteler, Lord Treaſurer of England, was created Baron of Studley, and rebuilt

About two miles N. E. of Winchcombe, are the remains of Hales Abbey, erected in 1246 by Richard

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rebuilt the caſtle; (firſt built in the reign of King Stephen) which he is ſaid to have been enabled to do from the ranſom of a French Admiral he captured when high Admiral of the Britiſh fleet; in the reign of Edward IV. he was obliged to ſell it to the crown.

1ſt Henry VII. 1485, it was granted to Jaſper Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle.

1ſt Edward VI. 1527, Thomas Lord Seymour (brother to the Protector, Edward the firſt duke of Somerſet, and to the lady Jane Seymour the King's mother) was created Lord Seymour of Sudley; he married Lady Catherine Parr, widow of King Henry VIII. who died here in childbed of a daughter, Sept. 5, 1548, and was buried with great funeral pomp, in the chapel of Sudley caſtle. He then made his ſuit to the Princeſs (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, but without ſucceſs; and being attainted, was, on the 20th of March 1550, 3d Edward VI. beheaded.

5th of the ſame reign, the manor of Sudley was granted to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother to Lady Catherine Parr. He was alſo attainted 1ſt Queen Mary, 1553, and the ſame year the manor and caſtle were granted to Sir John Bruges, or Brydges, (anceſtor to the Duke of Chandos) created Lord Chandos of Sudley April 8, 1554, in whoſe family it continued till George the 6th lord, marrying Jane daughter of John Earl Rivers, and having no male iſſue, gave the manor of Sudley to his ſaid wife Jane; who on his death married George Pitt, eſq; of Stratfieldſea in Hampſhire, anceſtor to the preſent Lord Rivers, to whom the manor and caſtle now belong.

The ſituation is delightful; and though the road between Poſtlip and Winchcombe is very bad, [being impaſſable for carriages in its preſent ſtate; though it is expected ſhortly to be put into proper repair] yet here is enough to make ample amends for the trouble of getting to it.

Richard Earl of Cornwall,* king of the Romans, in conſequence of a vow which he had made at ſea in an hour of great danger.

† Lechampton lies about three miles ſouth of Cheltenham; the hill affords a very intereſting proſpect.

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* He was ſecond ſon of King John, who created him Earl of Cornwall; and took for his ſecond wife Senchia, daughter of Raimond Earl of Provence, ſiſter to Eleanor, his brother Henry IIId's Queen.

Their marriage feaſt was kept in Weſtminſter-Hall, and 30,000 diſhes of meat were ſerved up to the table. She died in 1261; he in 1272; and their ſon Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, in 1300; and were all buried here. It was a mitred abbey for monks of the Ciſtertian order, twenty of whom he brought hither from Beaulieu in Hampſhire; and the Abbots of this houſe, and of Hales-Owen in Shropſhire, were uſually ſummoned together.

The manor and eſtate are now the property of the Right Hon. Thomas Charles Lord Viſcount Tracy, who is alſo Lord of the manor of Todington, the family reſidence, (which manor came to it as is expreſſed in the account of Sudley Caſtle) and is an uncommon inſtance of an eſtate deſcending for upwards of ſeven hundred years, in the male line, in an uninterrupted ſucceſſion.

There is a bridle road to Todington by Cleeve-Hill, but the carriage road is by Tewkeſbury, a difference of 9 miles.

† On the declivity of the hill is the manſion of the ancient and reſpectable family of the Norwoods, of Milton in Kent, who became poſſeſſed of the manor of Lechampton about 1500, by marriage with the daughter and coheireſs of John Giffard.

This family flouriſhed in Kent in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and was ſeized of the manor of Northwood, to which 100 burgeſſes of the city of Canterbury then owed ſuit of ſervice. And Philpot ſays, that in the year 1420,

King Henry Vth, with his retinue, were entertained in Sittingbourn (near Milton) by John Norwood, eſq; when the bill for wine, which was 1d. per pint, amounted to 9s. 9d. Several ancient monuments of this family are in Milton church. This was formerly called, "the Royal town of Middleton," from being in poſſeſſion of King Alfred, who had a palace here.

At preſent it is only famous for its oyſters, taken from the Swale.

Henry Norwood, eſq; is the preſent Lord of the manor, which was held by grand ſerjeanty of the King, by performing the ſervice of ſteward at the great feſtivals of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, as appears by a record 23d Edward I.; and by their pedigree, the family of the Norwoods have a right to quarter the ſeveral coats of arms of Tregoz, Wantham, Badleſmere, Grandiſon, Hert, Gralle, Elton, and Giffard.

Part of the tithes in Lechampton, formerly belonging to the nunnery of Uſk in Monmouthſhire, was, 22d Elizabeth, granted to John Fernham; which tithes now belong to the Impropriator of Cheltenham.

THE ITINERARY.

From London to Cheltenham, the New Mail-Coach Road to Glouceſter.

	Miles.
To Uxbridge	15
High Wycomb	14
Tetſworth	14
Wheatley	5
Oxford - -	5½
Witney - -	10
Burford - -	7
Northleach -	9
Frogmill -	7
Kilkenny -	1
Cheltenham -	4½
	92
Uxbridge to Beaconsfield -	8
High Wycomb to ditto -	5½
Frogmill to Glouceſter direct	13
Burford to Cirenceſter -	17
Cheltenham	15
	32
London to Cirenceſter by Burford - -	88
To Cheltenham	103
Fairford to Glouceſter -	23½

From London to Haverfordweſt.

	Miles.
To Glouceſter (as above)	99½
Roſs -	16
Clearmont	13
Crickhowell	13
Brecon	12½
Trecaſtle	11
To Landovery	9
Landilovaur	13
Carmarthen	15
St. Clare's	10
Narbeth	12
Haverfordweſt	10
Huberſtone	10
	244½

Five Government packets at Milford-Haven, to convey paſſengers to Waterford.

Briſtol to Haverfordweſt.

	Miles.
To New Ferry	10
Acroſs the Paſſage	3
Newport	15
Cardiff	12
Cowbridge	12
Pyle	12
Neath	13
Swanſea	9
Panterdillas	10
Kidwelly	14
Carmarthen	9
St. Clare's	10
Narbeth	12
Haverfordweſt	10
Huberſtone	10
	161

The New Road from Bath to Cheltenham.

	Miles.
To Croſs-hands	12
Rodborough	15
Painſwick	7
Cheltenham	10
Pay 45	44

Only 3 ſtages, and no additional turnpike.

Ditto by Froceſter.

	Miles.
Croſs-hands	12
Petty-France	2*b*
Pay 15 fr. Bath.	
Froceſter	13*b*
Glouceſter	12*b*
Cheltenham	9*b*
pay 10	
	50

Ditto by Tetbury.

Croſs-hands	12
Tetbury	11
Cirenceſter	10
Cheltenham	15
	48

Another Road.

Tetbury	23
Minchin-Hamp.	6
Stroud	3
Painſwick	4
Cheltenham	10
	46

Briſtol to Cheltenham.

Chip. Sodbury	11
Petty-France	6
Cheltenham	33
	50

Ditto by Glouceſter.

To Rangeſworth	11
Durſley	11*b*
Glouceſter*	14
	36½
Glo. to Newent	10
Ledbury	8*b*
	18½

Chelt. to Worceſter.

To the Swan at the Lye	4¾
Tewkeſbury	4¼

	Miles.
Severn-Stoke	8
Worceſter	7
Pay 25	24
Upton on Severn	7
Worceſter	8
*Great Malvern	5
The Wells	16
22½ fr. Chelt.	
Great Malvern to Worceſter	8
Ditto to Ledbury	7½

Chelt. to Hereford.

Tewkeſbury	10
Ledbury	18
Hereford	16
	44

Chelt. to Nottingham.

To Tewkeſbury	10
Perſhore	14
Eveſham	7
Stratford on Avon	18
Warwick	8
Coventry	13
Hinckley	13
Leiceſter	14
Loughborough	11
Nottingham	14
	122

Ditto continued to York.

Nottingham to Mansfield	14
Worksop	14
Doncaſter	16
Ferrybridge	15
Tadcaſter	13
York	9
	81

203 fr. Cheltenham.

Another Road to Warwick.

Kilkenny	4½
Andover's Ford	1
Stow on Wold	12
Halford Bridge	14
Warwick	13
	44½

Ditto by Burford.

Burford	21½
London Road	11
Banbury	12
Foſter's Booth	7
Daventry	9
Coventry 2 ſtages	19
	79½
Foſter's-Booth to Northampton	7
Stoney Stratford	15
	22
Coventry to Southam	11
Warwick	10
	21

Croſs Road from Cheltenham to Banbury.

Syreford Inn	5¾
Heyford	8
Swell	2
Stow on Wold	1
Chipping-Norton	8
Chapel-Houſe	1
Bloxham	1
Banbury	3
	29¾

Cheltenham to Derby, Matlock, & Buxton.

Worceſter	25
Bromſgrove	13
Birmingham	13
Litchfield	16
Burton on Trent	13
Derby	11
Matlock Bath	16
Old Matlock	2
Edenſor near Chatſworth	9
Stony Middleton	5
Buxton	12
	135
Or,	
To Litchfield	67
Sudbury	16
Aſhbourn	9
Buxton	20
	112
Buxton to Backwell	14
Matlock Bath	10
	24

Buxton to Doncaſter.

Stoney Middleton	12
Sheffield	12
Rotheram	6
Doncaſter	12
	42

Derby to Sheffield.

Peacock	14
Cheſterfield	10
Sheffield	12
	36
Derby to Aſhbourn	14

Cheltenham to Monmouth.

Glouceſter	10
Mitcheldean	12
Monmouth	13
	35

Chelt. to Swanſea.

Glouceſter	10
Newnham	12
Chepſtow	16
Newport	16
Cardiff	16
Cowbridge	12
Pyle	12

	Miles.
Neath	13
Swanſea	9
	116

Swanſea to Carmarthen 33

Chelt. to Brecon.

Hereford	40
The Hay, 2 ſtag.	20
Brecon	14
	74
Hereford to Monmouth	18
Chepſtow	15
	33

Cheltenham to Chippenham.

Tetbury	23
Corſton	7
Chippenham	7
	37

Cheltenham to Coſgrove.

Stow on Wold	17½
Chipping-Norton	8
Deddington	10½
Buckingham, thro' Aynhoe	14
Coſgrove	8
	58

	Miles.
Coſgrove to London	54
	112

Cheltenham to Cirenceſter, and the Tunnel.

To Park Corner	15
Tunnel, and back	3
Park Corner to Cirenceſter thro' Oakley Wood	5
	23

To St. David's.

Monmouth to Abergavenny	15¼
Brecon	20
Llanymdovry	18½
Rue Rhaddor	14
Caermarthen	12
St. Clear	9½
Tavern Spite	7
Haverfordweſt	16
St. David's	15¾
	128
To Tenby	9½
To Pembroke	16

To Montgomery.

Worceſter	25
Hundred Houſe	9¼
Tenbury	10¼
Ludlow	7½
Biſhop's Caſtle	14½
Montgomery	8¾
	75

To Shrewſbury.

To Newton	7½
Church Stretton	7½
Shrewſbury	14
	29

*To Shrewſbury and Holyhead.**

Worceſter	25
Bromſgrove	13
Kidderminſter	10
Bridgnorth	14
Shrewſbury 2 ſtag.	18½
Elleſmere	16
Wrexham	12½
Mould	13
St. Aſaph	21
Abergeley	12
Aber-Conway	8
Beaumaris	12
Holyhead	24
	199

Kidderminſter to Hagley 6½
Hales-Owen 3½
Birmingham 8

* Travellers from Bath and the Weſtern Counties to Cheltenham, Worceſter, Shrewſbury, and Holyhead, going the New Road, by way of Rodborough, Painſwick, and Birdlip, (the pleaſanteſt part of the county of Glouceſter) avoid the hills of Harley, Cockelford, and Elſtone, the road infinitely better, and ſhorter by five miles than either of the roads to Cheltenham through Glouceſter.

The diſtance from Bath to Worceſter and Holyhead, through Cheltenham, by this road, is no more than the preſent road by way of Glouceſter; and not being ſubject to any interruption from floods, as that by Glouceſter unavoidably is, will certainly render the communication through Cheltenham the moſt eligible.

N. B. The Leasowes is out of the road between Hales-Owen and Birmingham.

	Miles.
Another.	
Denbigh, 2 stages	26
Aber-Conway	20¾
	46¾
Another to Holyhead.	
Shrewsbury	80½
Oswestry	15½
Llangollen	8
Llanrust	24
Bangor	14
Half-way House	13
Holyhead	13
	168
To Chester and Liverpool.	
Shrewsbury	80*b*
Wem	10*b*
Whitchurch	9
Hatton	14
Chester	6
Frodsham	11
Warrington	9*b*
Prescot	12
Liverpool	6
	148*b*
Chester to Parkgate	12
Chester to Holywell.	
Flint	12*b*
Holywell	4*b*
	17
The passages to Dublin.	
From Holyhead Leagues 24¾	73
Parkgate 38	114
Bristol 74	222

Chester to Manchester.	Miles.
Northwich	18
Altringham	13
Manchester	6¾
	37¾
Chelt. to Salisbury & Southampton.	
Cirencester	15
Cricklade	6
Marlboro' 2 stag.	20
Everley	11
Salisbury	16
Southampton 2 stages	25*b*
	93½

4 miles from Cirencester is a hand post.

☞ To Bath, 28 miles by Malmsbury, Harnish, & Chippenham. To Salisbury, 49 miles by Malmsbury, Chippenham, & Devizes.

Cheltenham to Exeter and Plymouth.	
To Salisbury	68
Blandford two stages	22¼
Dorchester	16
Bridport	15
Axminster	12
Exeter 2 stages	25*b*
Ashburton 2 stag.	19¼
Plymouth 2 stag.	25*b*
	195
To Poole.	
Salisbury	68
Cranborne	14¾
Poole	18¾
	101*b*

Cheltenham to Aberistwith.	Miles.
Worcester	24¼
Bromyard	14
Leominster	13
Presteign	12¼
River Ithon	14*b*
Rhyadergowy	9*b*
Brunant	15
Aberistwith	15
	117½
To Llandrindod	24
Cheltenham Bye Road to Stratford upon Avon.	
Winchcomb	7
Camden	11¾
Stratford upon Avon	2¼
	28
Worcester to Hereford.	
Powick	2¼
Malvern	5*b*
The Wytch, or Malvern-hill	1¾
Ledbury	6
Hereford	16
	31½
Bath Old Road to Worcester.	
To Gloucester	41
Tewkesbury	11
Worcester	15
	67
New Road.	
To Cheltenham by Rodborough	44
Tewkesbury	10
Worcester	15
	69

Bath to Weymouth.	
To Radſtock	7
Chilcompton	4
Cannard's-Grave	8
Anſford-Inn	7
Sherborne	11
Dorcheſter	18
Weymouth	8
	63

Some Croſs Roads.	
Warwick to Stratford	8
Stratford to Morton in the Marſh	16
Morton to Stow on the Wold	4
Stow to Burford	10
Stow to Northleach	9
Northleach to Cirenceſter	11

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE ROADS FROM BATH AND BRISTOL TO THE NORTH.

By Way of *Bromſgrove* and *Stourbridge.*	*miles*	By Way of *Bromſgrove* and *Birmingham.*	*miles*
From Bath		From Bath	
To Petty France	15	To Petty France	15
Froceſter	14	Froceſter	14
Gloceſter	11	Gloceſter	11
Upton	16	Upton	16
Worceſter	10	Worceſter	10
Bromſgrove	13	Bromſgrove	13
Stourbridge	10	Birmingham	13
Wolverhampton	10	Lichfield	16
Stafford	16	Wolſeley Bridge	9
Stone	7	Stone	12
Ten Stages	122	Ten Stages	129

From BRISTOL to GLOCESTER 34 Miles.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS *for* TRAVELLERS *when to paſs the* SEVERN.

AT Auſt, (or the Old Paſſage) in the pariſh of Henbury in Glouceſterſhire, to Betteſley, or Beachley, in Tidenham pariſh, in the ſame county, two miles and a half over.

And at the New Paſſage, about three miles lower down, from the Salt-Marſh in Henbury pariſh to Port-Skeweth, near St. Pere, in Monmouthſhire, three miles.

The former is the more direct way to Newent, Newnham, and all the Foreſt of Dean, Herefordſhire, and Worceſterſhire.

The latter to Newport, Cardiff, Caerleon, Pontypool, Abergavenny, and moſt parts of South-Wales.

The boat with the mail to Haverfordweſt goes daily from the New Paſſage to St. Pere immediately on the arrival of the mail-coach, and returns with the letters from Haverfordweſt.

At Henbury the road divides, on the right to Auſt eight miles, left to the New Paſſage five miles; both diſtant three miles from Chepſtow, and 17 and half from Monmouth.

The winds for paſſing are diſtinguiſhed by

Winds below, or blowing up the river ſoutherly or weſterly; with theſe all paſſing muſt be on the ebb, or going out of the tide for ſeven hours.

Winds above, or blowing down the river northerly; with this there are only five hours paſſing, and that on the flood or coming in of the tide.

Obſerve, that on the firſt day of the moon, or new moon, and the ſixteenth day of the moon, or full moon, the hours for paſſing are the ſame; and alſo on every correſpondent fifteenth day, as the 2d and 17th, 3d and 18th, &c. to the 15th and 30th. The time of high water varying 48 minutes every day, makes it four hours later every five days: By the following ſhort Table therefore the hours of paſſing may always be known:——

New and full moon, 1ſt and 16th day; wind above, begin paſſing at two in the afternoon for five hours.

On

	H.	M.		M.	H.
On the 2d day of the moon	0	48	later, or	48	after 2
3d ——	1	36		36	3
4th ——	2	24		24	4
5th ——	3	12		12	5
6th ——	4				6
11th ——	8				10

And the ſame for every day after. Thus for the 10th and 25th days, add 3 hours 12 minutes (for four days) to ſix o'clock, the hour you begin paſſing on the 6th and 21ſt, you have twelve minutes after nine, the hour for the 10th and 25th.

It is high water at Briſtol Quay about three quarters of an hour later than at the mouth of the Severn.

The difference of paſſing between Auſt and the New Paſſage varies but an hour. Tide coming in, wind above, the New Paſſage before Auſt 1 hour, or from 1 to 6 on the new and full moon. Tide going out, wind below, an hour later than Auſt, or from 3 to 8; and ſo on the other days. The boats begin to paſs and repaſs about half an hour before high water, for ſeven hours, wind below, reverſing the above table, viz. when you paſs from 2 to 7, or any other hour for five hours, with wind above, tide coming in, you paſs from 7 to 2, &c. with wind below, nearly the whole tide of ebb.

The Prices of Paſſengers, Goods, Cattle, &c. going over at both Paſſages.

A Coach, with two horſes, 12s. with four, 14s. with ſix, 16s.—A Man, Woman, or Child, 4d. each; a beaſt the ſame.—A Man and Horſe, 1s.—A ſingle Horſe, 8d.—Sheep, 2s. a ſcore.—Hogs, 2s. 6d. a ſcore.

Travelling by Stage Coaches may be reckoned at five miles and a half an hour, from London; ditto, on the croſs-roads, about five miles, including ſtops.

The expence of an expreſs to any part of the kingdom is 3d. per meaſured mile, and 6d. per ſtage to the rider; but if ſent from the General Poſt-Office, London, there is an additional charge of 12s. 6d. upon each expreſs, being a fee of office.

ACCOUNT *of* POST-COACHES, *&c.*

THE London Mail-Coach from the Angel behind St. Clements, every evening at eight, to the Bell-Inn, Gloceſter, whence it returns every afternoon at three; is at the Swan or Plough, Cheltenham, every morning at ten, and every afternoon at half paſt four.

London and Swanſea Coach, called the Free and Eaſy, from the Mackworth-Arms, Swanſea, every Sunday and Wedneſday morning at four o'clock; and from the Angel behind St. Clement's, every Tueſday and Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, in two days; is at Cheltenham every Monday and Thurſday about noon, going up, and Sunday and Wedneſday mornings coming down. Sleeps at Chepſtow going and coming.

London Coach from Pain's Coach-office, Gloceſter, every day (except Saturday) at four in the afternoon.

A Coach to Monmouth, Brecon, &c. from the above Office, every Monday and Friday morning at eight.

A Coach to Hereford from ſaid Office, every Tueſday and Saturday morning at eleven.

A Poſt-Coach from the Bell-Inn, Glouceſter, thro' Stroud, Hampton, &c. to Bath, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings at ſix, and returns from the Saracen's-Head in Bath every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday mornings, at ſix o'clock.

A Poſt-Coach from the White-Hart, Stall-ſtreet, Bath, (by way of Rodborough) to Glouceſter, Worceſter, Birmingham, Shrewſbury, Cheſter, and Holyhead, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday morning at ſix o'clock; arrives at the Bell, Glouceſter, at eleven; returns Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday forenoon at eleven o'clock.

A Coach from the Bell-Inn, Glouceſter, to Briſtol, every day (except Sunday) at eight in the morning.

A Coach from the ſame Inn to Briſtol, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday afternoon at one.

A Coach

A Coach from the ſame Inn to Worceſter, Birmingham, &c. every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at eight in the morning.

A Poſt-Coach from the ſame Inn to Shrewſbury, &c. every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at two in the afternoon.

A Poſt-Coach from the ſame Inn to Swanſea, every Wedneſday and Sunday afternoon at one.

A Coach from the Booth-Hall, Glouceſter, to Worceſter and Birmingham, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday morning at ten o'clock.

A Coach from the ſame place to Briſtol, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday afternoon at two.

A Coach from the ſame place to Briſtol every day (Sunday excepted) at eight in the morning.

A Mail-Coach to Worceſter and Birmingham, from the Swan-Inn, Glouceſter, every morning at one o'clock.

A Coach from the ſame Inn to Worceſter and Birmingham, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday morning at ten.

A Coach from the ſame Inn to Briſtol, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at one in the afternoon.

WAGGONS, CARRIERS, &c.

BYRCH's Stage Waggon from the Plough and Swan Inn, Cheltenham, every Monday morning at ſix, to the George, Snow-hill, London; arrives there Thurſday at three in the afternoon; returns Friday morning at eleven, and gets to Cheltenham Tueſday evening about eight.

Rowland Heane's Waggon, (late Mr. Manning's) from Weſtgate-ſtreet, Glouceſter, every Monday and Wedneſday night to the King's-Head, Old Change, Cheapſide, London, where it arrives Friday and Monday, and returns every Saturday at 11, and Tueſday at four o'clock in the morning; calls at the Lamb-Inn, Cheltenham, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning going up. Goods from the Weſt end

of

of the town are left at the Green Man and Still, Oxford Road, for both.

Yatman's (late Squire's) Waggon goes to Tewkſbury every Wedneſday, and to Glouceſter every Saturday.

Hooper's Waggon, from the Ram near the Fleece, goes to the Rein-Deer, upper Northgate-ſtreet, Glouceſter, every Wedneſday and Saturday, and moſt other days.

Heane's Waggon from Glouceſter to Monmouth, Abergavenny, Brecknock, Carmarthen, Haverfordweſt, and all other parts of Monmouthſhire and South-Wales, ſets out every Wedneſday evening at eight o'clock.

The Hereford Waggon, from the Horſe and Groom, Glouceſter, ſets out every Thurſday morning at two o'clock.

The Waggon to Birmingham, &c. ſets out from the Star, Glouceſter, every Thurſday afternoon at four o'clock.

Aſhmore's Briſtol Waggon ſets out from the Star, Glouceſter, every Tueſday morning at nine.

Ballard's Briſtol Waggon from the ſame Inn, through Stroud, Hampton, &c. ſets out every Tueſday and Saturday at twelve at noon.

Wildey's Light Cart (in 14 hours) ſets out from his houſe in Cheltenham, and from his Warehouſe oppoſite the Three Tuns, Stall-ſtreet, Bath, every Tueſday and Friday mornings during the ſeaſon.

GLOUCESTER BARGES, TROWS, &c.

FROM Heane's and Kellow's Warehouſes, on the Quay, Worceſter Wherry, every Tueſday and Wedneſday morning at nine o'clock.

Shrewſbury Wherry, weekly.

Bridgnorth and Shrewſbury Barges, weekly.

Worceſter, Stourport, and Bewdley Barges, weekly.

Tewkſbury and Upton Barges, every Saturday evening.

Briſtol Trows, three days before every full and change of the moon.

GLOUCESTER POST-OFFICE.

Account of the Days and Hours of the Poſt going out and coming in, according to the lateſt Regulations.

To and from London.

Goes out—Every day (except Saturday) at 3 in the afternoon.
Gomes in—Every day (except Monday) from London at noon.

To Cheltenham, Frogmill, Northleach, Burford, Witney, Oxford, &c.

Goes out—Every day, at three in the afternoon.
Comes in—Every day, at noon.

N.B. The Letters for London and theſe Towns muſt be put into the Office by Half paſt Two.

To Painſwick, Stroud, Minchinhampton, Cirenceſter, &c.

Goes out—Every day, at nine in the morning.
Comes in—Every day, at four in the afternoon.

To Roſs and Monmouth.

Goes out—Every day, at noon.
Comes in—Every day, at four in the afternoon.

To Mitcheldean, Colford, Hereford, Hay, Brecknock, Llandovery, Carmarthen, Cardigan, &c.

Goes out—Sunday, Wedneſday and Friday, at noon.
Comes in—Sunday, Tueſday and Friday, at 4 in the aftern.

To Ledbury, Newent, and Newnham.

Goes out—Sunday, Wedneſday and Friday, at noon.
Come in—Sunday, Wedneſday and Friday, at 4 in the aftern.

To Wotton-Underedge, Briſtol, Bath, the Weſt of England, and (over the New-Paſſage) to Chepſtow, Newport, Cardiff, Swanſea, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Hubberſtone, and (by packet) to Waterford, and the Southern Parts of Ireland; and to Tewkſbury, Worceſter, Birmingham, Shrewſbury, Cheſter, Manchester, Kendal, and the North of of England, North Wales, Holyhead, and (by packet) to Dublin, and the Northern Parts of Ireland.

Goes out—Every night at ten.
Comes in—Every morning at nine.

CHELTENHAM

CHELTENHAM POST-OFFICE.

To and from London.

Goes out—Every day, except Saturday, at 4 in the afternoon.
Comes in——Every day, except Monday, from 10 to 11 in the forenoon.

To Northleach, Burford, Witney, and Oxford.

Goes out—Every day at four in the afternoon.
Comes in—Every day from 10 to 11 in the forenoon.

To Glouceſter, and all the different Lines of Road diverging from Glouceſter.

Goes out—Every day at 10 in the forenoon.
Comes in—Every day at 5 in the afternoon.

☞ *The above being the lateſt hours, Letters ſhould be ſent to the Office earlier, that the Mail may be made up for the arrival of the Coach.*

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